

City of Houston

Needs Assessment

MARCH 2013



This page intentionally left blank.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Executive Summary	7
Purpose of Needs Assessment	14
Needs Assessment Ad Hoc Committee	15
Section 1. Background	17
Section 2. Population and Government Structure	19
Section 3. Damages	24
Section 4. Income	33
Section 5. Funds by Income Category	36
Section 6. HOP Guidelines Maps	39
Section 7. Public Hearings and Community Outreach	49
Section 8. Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing – Plan for Targeted Communities	51
Section 9. Program Funding Plan	61
<hr/>	
Appendix A. Data Sources	64
Appendix B. Planning and Public Meeting Summaries	66
Appendix C. Public Comments and Document Response	72
Appendix D. Primary Target Areas	85
Appendix E. Inspection Methodology	95
Appendix F. Housing Goals from the 2010 – 2014 Consolidated Action Plan	100

TABLE OF EXHIBITS

Exhibits in the Executive Summary

- Exhibit 3.1: Single Family Damages
- Exhibit 3.2: Multi-family Damages
- Exhibit 3.3: Total Damages

Section 3 Exhibits

- Exhibit 3.1: Single Family Damages
- Exhibit 3.2: Multi-family Damages
- Exhibit 3.3: Total Damages
- Exhibit 3.4a: FEMA Individual Assistance Claims – Income Category 30% and Lower
- Exhibit 3.4b: FEMA Individual Assistance Claims – Income Category 50% and Lower
- Exhibit 3.4c: FEMA Individual Assistance Claims – Income Category 80% and Lower
- Exhibit 3.5: Round 1 Services Total

Section 6 Exhibits

- Exhibit 6.1: Census Tracts of 65% or Greater Race and Ethnicity Minority Concentrations
- Exhibit 6.2: Census Tracts of 35% or Greater Poverty Concentrations
- Exhibit 6.3: FEMA High Risk Areas – 100 and 500 Year Flood Plains
- Exhibit 6.4: Flood Risk Areas – Documented 311 Flood Calls
- Exhibit 6.5: Flood Risk Areas – Observed Ike Flood Damage
- Exhibit 6.6: Combined Flood Risk Data
- Exhibit 6.7: Flood Risk Targets – 311 Flood Calls and Observed Ike Flood Damage Concentrations
- Exhibit 6.8: All HOP Guideline Primary Targets Overlap Map

Section 8 Exhibits

- Exhibit 8.1: City Identified Areas
- Exhibit 8.2: Community Identified Areas
- Exhibit 8.3: Combined Identified Areas
- Exhibit 8.4: Agreed Upon Neighborhoods

Appendix D Exhibits

- Exhibit D.1: Acres Home Primary Target Areas
 - Exhibit D.2: Independence Heights Primary Target Areas
 - Exhibit D.3: Northside Village Primary Target Areas
 - Exhibit D.4: Greater Fifth Ward Primary Target Areas
 - Exhibit D.5: Denver Harbor/Port Houston Primary Target Areas
 - Exhibit D.6: Magnolia Park Primary Target Areas
 - Exhibit D.7: OST/South Union Primary Target Areas
 - Exhibit D.8: South Park Primary Target Areas
 - Exhibit D.9: Sunnyside Primary Target Areas
-

TABLE OF FIGURES

Figures in Executive Summary

- Figure 2-7: Percentage of Population by Income
- Figure 9-1: Funds by Activity
- Figure 9-2: Homeowner Assistance Program Funding
- Figure 9-3: Rental Activity Program Funding
- Figure 5-1: Regional Damages by Income Category

Figures in Section 1

- Figure 1-1: Houston Housing Stock

Figures in Section 2

- Figure 2-1: Population by Census Category
- Figure 2-2: Population by Ethnicity
- Figure 2-3: Population by Gender
- Figure 2-4: Population by Age
- Figure 2-5: Persons with Special Needs
- Figure 2-6: Population by AMFI Limits
- Figure 2-7: Percentage of Population by Income

Figures in Section 3

- Figure 3-1: Overall Damage Level Table

Figures in Section 4

- Figure 4-1: Income by Percentage (Household and Family)
- Figure 4-2: Percentage of Families and People Whose Income is Below the Poverty Level (Past 12 Months)
- Figure 2-6: Population by AMFI Limits
- Figure 2-7: Percentage of Population by Income

Figures in Section 5

- Figure 5-1: Regional Damages by Income Category
- Figure 5-2: Funds Eligible by Income Category in Rounds 1 and 2
- Figure 5-3: Funds Available in Round 2 by Income Category

Figures in Section 7

- Figure 7-1: Schedule of Target Neighborhood Identification Meetings

Figures in Section 9

- Figure 9-1: Funds by Activity
- Figure 9-2: Homeowner Assistance Program Funding
- Figure 9-3: Rental Activity Program Funding
- Figure 9-4: LMI Subsidized Rental

Figures in Appendix E

- Figure E-1: Sample Inspection Data
 - Figure 3-1: Overall Damage Level Table
 - Figure E-2: Houston Residential Damage Sustained
-

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

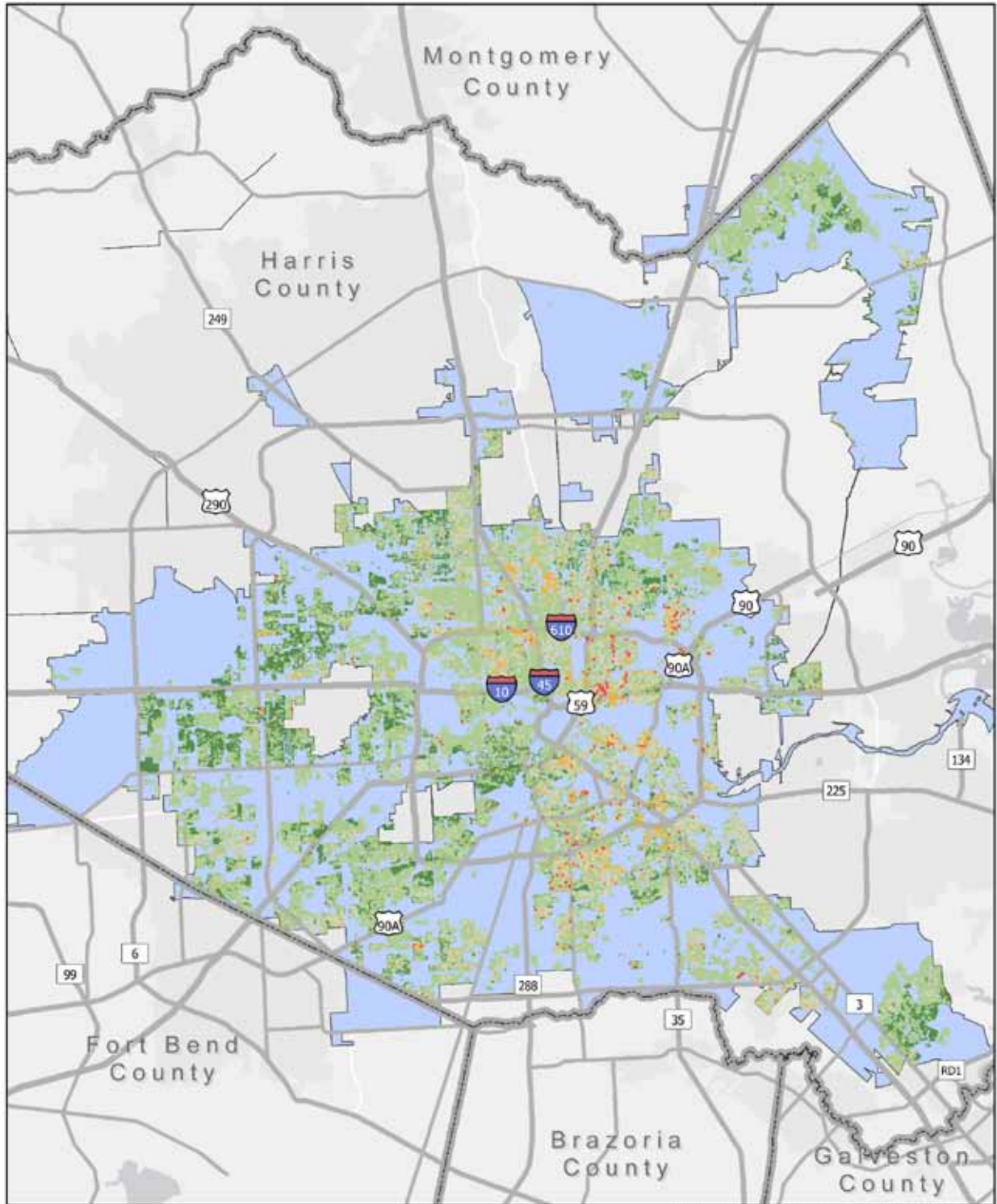
The City of Houston Needs Assessment is a combined effort with community leaders and statewide advocates that provides a road map not only for Round 2 Housing programs, but an ongoing commitment to revitalizing targeted communities. Working with a planning committee and through community outreach, the City has adopted a system to develop mixed financing development nodes to create centers of redevelopment within existing communities. The targeted communities are: Acres Homes, Independence Heights, Northside Village/Greater Fifth Ward/Denver Harbor/Magnolia Park, and OST/South Union/Sunnyside/South Park.

Because of the unique approach necessary to affirmatively furthering fair housing in Houston, which is a majority minority community, this Needs Assessment identifies more than the minimum requirements. The City has made a significant long-term commitment to making nodes in the target areas “neighborhoods of opportunity” that will demonstrably become areas of stable ethnic, racial and economic diversity. The City’s commitment to achieve neighborhoods of opportunity involves a commitment of sufficient financial resources, including CDBG-DR Round 2 funds, and targeted and enhanced city services that can reasonably be expected to achieve this result.

The City of Houston created an Ad Hoc committee to determine how to allocate its Community Development Block Grant Disaster Recovery Round 2.2 funds. Members included Mayor Annise Parker, Civil Rights and Housing advocates from Houston representing the Texas Organizing Project (TOP), representatives from the Fair Housing Complainants, with the assistance of Enterprise Group provided by HUD National Headquarters, and key staff of the Housing and Community Development Department. In addition to the ad hoc group developing the framework, the City, with the assistance of LISC and community groups, held public hearings to gather input on areas of the City that need attention post Hurricane Ike prior to starting work on the Needs Assessment.

This Needs Assessment includes the required targeted areas of concentrations of racial and ethnic minorities of 65% or greater, concentrations of poverty 35% or greater, and FEMA High Risk areas augmented with demonstrated flood areas: both those that experienced more than two calls to 311 services over the past five years and those that were visibly demonstrated to have experienced flooding by inspection teams less than two months after Hurricane Ike. This Needs Assessment uses these more robust criteria for identifying flood risk areas in order to address the issue concerning lack of participation by flood prone area populations in federal programs that was raised in the State of Texas Phase 1 Analysis of Fair Housing Impediments.

This Needs Assessment discusses the City’s demographics, including the difficulties that arise in affirmatively furthering fair housing in a majority minority community. This Needs Assessment also demonstrates that the City had \$4,641,526,959 in damages directly caused by Hurricane Ike. Exhibit 3.1 shows the single family damage documented by field inspections post storm. Exhibit 3.2 demonstrates the damage to multi family structures documented by field inspections post storm. Exhibit 3.3 shows the overall damage to Houston single family and multi family structures based on the amount of damage assessed immediately after the storm.

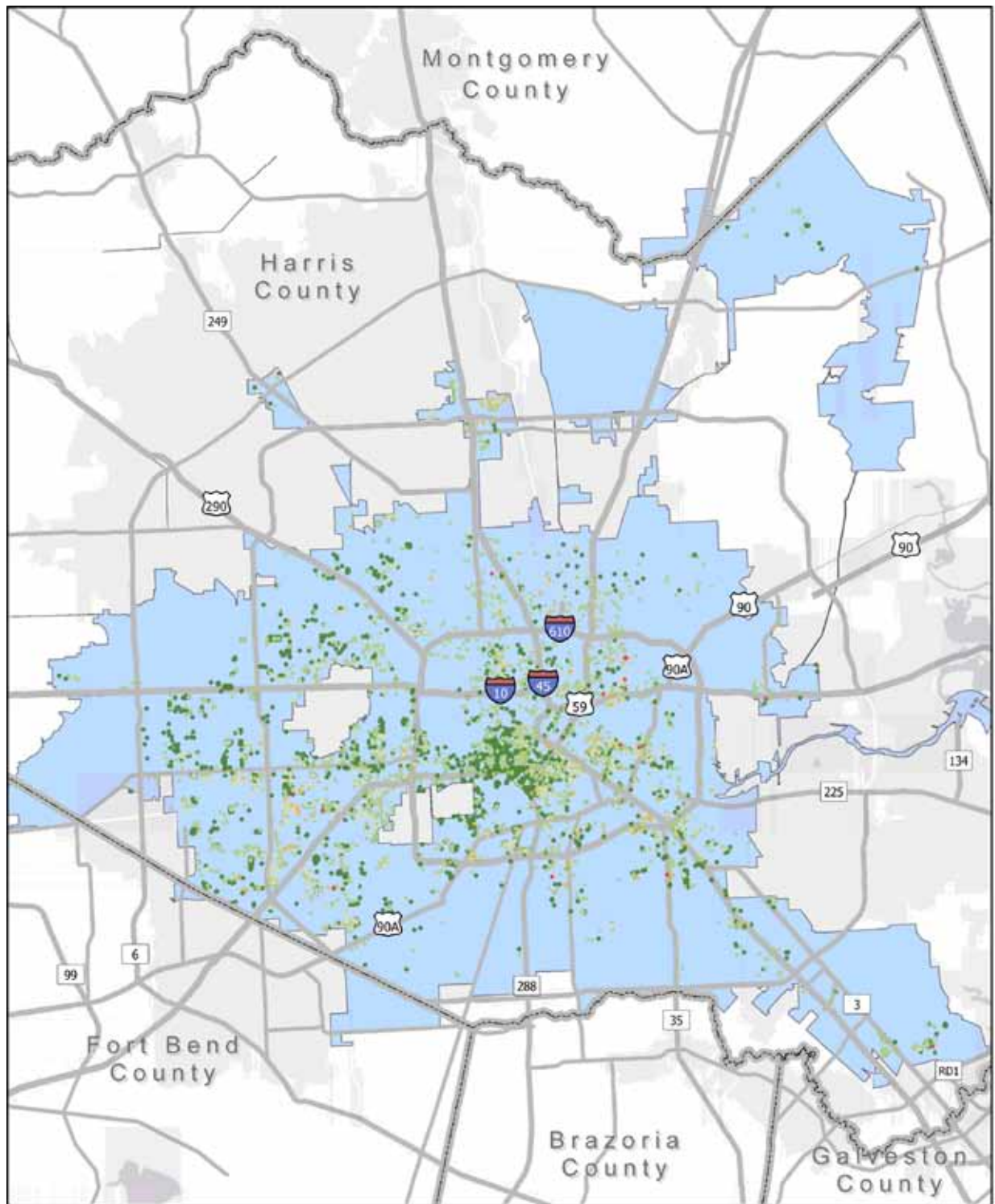


This map is intended for exhibit and supplemental purposes only.



ODL	Count	Estimated Damage
0	174,644	\$ 0
1	202,726	\$ 2,391,689,464
2	19,102	\$ 578,386,221
3	2,369	\$ 80,416,273
4	328	\$ 16,213,479
Total	399,169	\$ 3,066,705,437

Exhibit 3.1
Single Family Damages

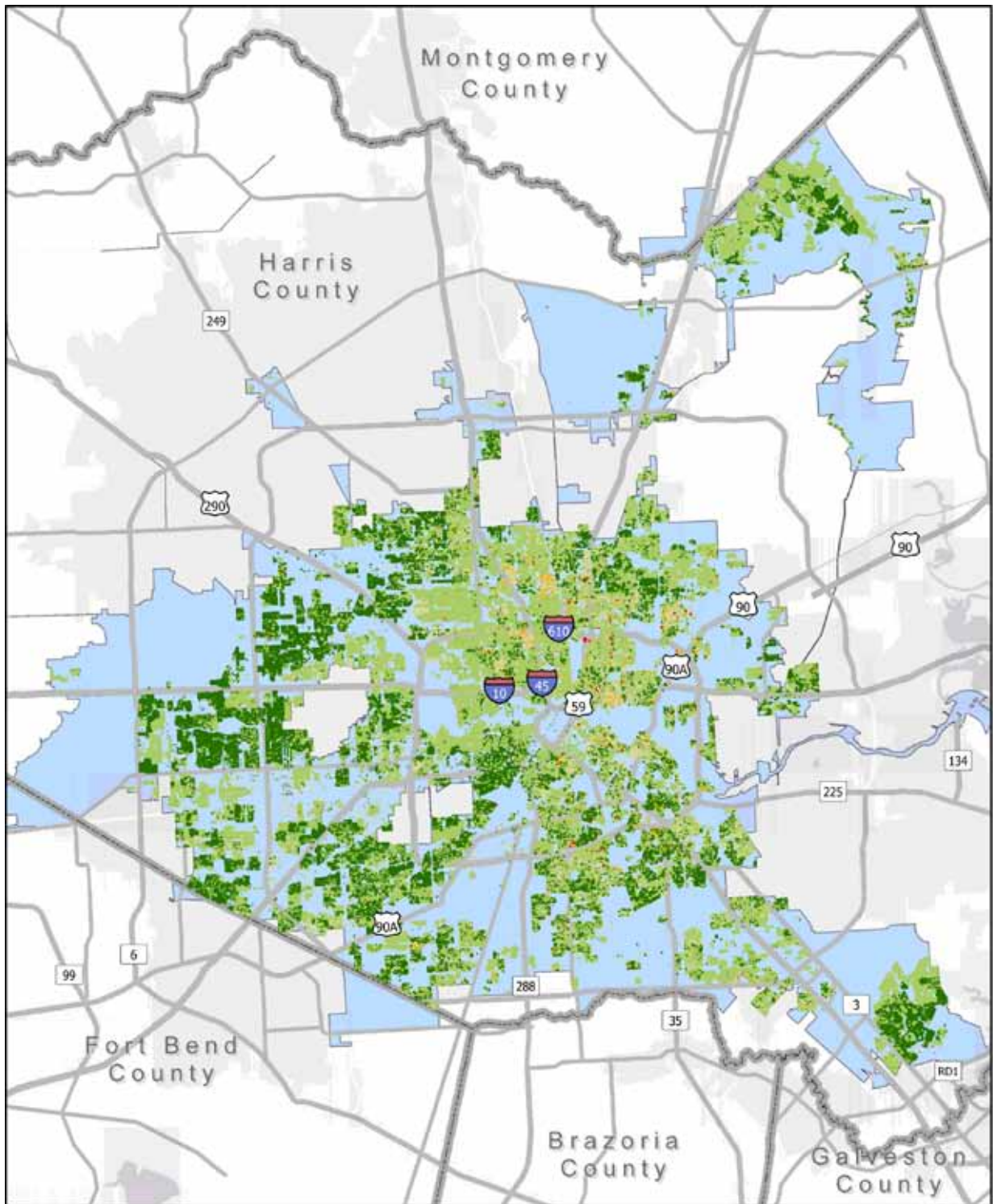


This map is intended for exhibit and supplemental purposes only.



ODL	Count	Estimated Damage
0	33,101	\$0
1	23,564	\$ 685,286,642
2	5,419	\$ 777,644,534
3	204	\$ 109,330,265
4	25	\$ 1,651,077
Total	62,313	\$ 1,573,912,519

Exhibit 3.2
Multi-family Damages



This map is intended for exhibit and supplemental purposes only



ODL	Count	Estimated Damage
0	207,745	\$ 0
1	226,290	\$ 3,076,976,106
2	24,521	\$ 1,356,030,755
3	2,573	\$ 189,746,538
4	353	\$ 17,864,556
Total	461,482	\$ 4,640,617,956

Exhibit 3.3
Total Damages

An examination of the LMI National Objective eligible incomes provides the percentage of damage that those in the Very Low, Low and Moderate Income categories. The amount of damages is divided by the percentage of damages based on the population by eligible income category as the figure below shows:

FIGURE 2-7: PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION BY INCOME¹		
Income Levels	Total Population	Percentage
VLI (30% AMFI and below)	164,168	37%
LI (31% to 50% AMFI)	129,175	29%
Mod (51% to 80% AMFI)	148,463	34%

The City has determined that the funding priorities for the disaster recovery program should be the Homeowner Assistance Program, Rental Activity Program and the LMI Subsidized Rental Program. The City has determined that the Homebuyer Assistance Program was addressed during Round 1 although not all the need was met. The following figure shows the fund allocation between the programs:

FIGURE 9-1: FUNDS BY ACTIVITY		
General Housing Activity Funding Available	\$152,215,565	100%
Single Family Activities for Round 2	\$ 63,076,220	41.4%
Rental Activities Round 2	\$ 58,846,754	38.6%
LMI Subsidized Rental	\$ 30,292,591	20%
Homebuyer Assistance Program	\$0	0%

Within these categories, the City has determined that the funding priorities should be in accordance with the following figures:

FIGURE 9-2: HOMEOWNER ASSISTANCE PROGRAM FUNDING		
Activity within Homeowner Assistance	Percentage of Funding	Actual Funding Available
Homeowner Assistance	100%	\$ 63,076,220
Total	100%	\$ 63,076,220

FIGURE 9-3: RENTAL ACTIVITY PROGRAM FUNDING		
Activity within Rental Activities	Percentage of Funding	Actual Funding Available
Multi Family Rental	89%	\$52,433,966
Single Family Rental	11%	\$ 6,412,788
Total	100%	\$58,846,754

¹Figure 2-7 derived by taking population per Income Level from and dividing by total Low -to-Moderate Income population of 441,806 to arrive at percentages of population per Income Levels.

FIGURE 9-4: LMI SUBSIDIZED RENTAL		
Activity within LMI Subsidized Rental	Percentage of Funding	Actual Funding Available
LMI Subsidized Rental	100%	\$30,292,591
Total	100%	\$30,292,591

As part of the Needs Assessment, we have also determined the amount of funds per income category based on the Very Low, Low and Moderate Income damages. The following figure creates the “income buckets” that will set aside for each income category used in conjunction with the targeted areas for the outreach plan. The City will then establish reasonable guidelines to ensure that the housing needs of low-, very low- and extremely low-income households are assisted with housing in no less than the proportion to their relative percentages of the overall populations which suffered housing damage within the community being served by the Program.

FIGURE 5-1: REGIONAL DAMAGES BY INCOME CATEGORY ²			
Population Bracket	Total Damages	Bracket % Allocation	Damages per Population Bracket
VLI (30% AMFI and below)	\$ 4,641,526,959.00	37%	\$ 1,724,716,598.10
LI (31% to 50% AMFI)	\$ 4,641,526,959.00	29%	\$ 1,357,091,507.35
Mod (51% to 80% AMFI)	\$ 4,641,526,959.00	34%	\$ 1,559,718,853.55

It is important to note that a very small percentage of funds went to families with incomes over 80% and only in the Homebuyer Assistance Program. The City invested heavily in multi-family properties in Round 1. At this point, leasing figures show that these units are being predominately leased to persons in the 50% AMFI and below categories.

²Total damages for City of Houston equaled \$4,641,526,959. Damages per income bracket were calculated by taking the percentage for each income bracket per calculations in Figure 4-3 and multiplying by total damages.

CITY OF HOUSTON NEEDS ASSESSMENT ROUND 2.2 HURRICANE IKE

Purpose of Needs Assessment

Needs Assessment Ad Hoc Committee

PURPOSE OF NEEDS ASSESSMENT

The Needs Assessment is the starting point for all housing activities in Round 2. This document will track the demographics of the City of Houston, the damage caused by Hurricane Ike, the income categories and the intended uses for the disaster recovery funds. The methodology for accounting for damages and flood susceptibility will be clearly demonstrated. The document will also be used with planners that will further develop the key Fair Housing components of the Houston public comment plan—developing target nodes that can be made into racially and economically integrated neighborhoods of opportunity utilizing disaster recovery funds, other public funding and private funding.

The identified disaster recovery funds will be targeted in two ways: 1) targeted areas within the areas selected as in need of repair in the public meeting process; and 2) by income category based on the amount of damage that occurred at the time of the storm. This Needs Assessment will help direct program funds and serve as the basis for outreach and planning for housing in Round 2.

NEEDS ASSESSMENT AD HOC COMMITTEE

The City of Houston approached this Needs Assessment not only as an important tool for allocating Round 2 funding and identifying target population areas for services, but also saw this Needs Assessment as an opportunity to determine the future direction of the City in developing areas of comprehensive revitalization to provide higher opportunities for community residents.

The City formed an ad hoc committee to determine where services and funding could be leveraged across multiple programs in order to truly revitalize areas of Houston. Members included Mayor Annise Parker, Civil Rights and Housing advocates from Houston representing the Texas Organizing Project (TOP), representatives from the Fair Housing Complainants, with the assistance of Enterprise Group provided by HUD National Headquarters, and key staff of the Housing and Community Development Department.

The Committee met several times to discuss various approaches to help create higher opportunity areas. The Committee agreed that the best approach would be to use a variety of funds to target areas that could be identified as having potential for revitalization and for becoming stable racially and economically integrated neighborhoods. The disaster recovery Round 2 CDBG funding would be the initial investment, accompanied by additional investments of public funds and the encouragement of private investment. Given the limitation on funding provided for disaster recovery, the Committee determined that the most effective approach would be to identify areas that

- received damage from Hurricane Ike
- would benefit from an infusion of planning and support
- areas receiving transportation infrastructure
- areas where reinvestment zones existed

The Committee believed that leveraging funding into areas that qualified under all or a majority of these criteria had the potential to attract others to these opportunity areas, creating communities of mixed income and mixed racial and ethnic demographics.

Through a number of targeted public hearings, citizen participants identified areas that they believed were ideal candidates for revitalization that had the potential to become stable economically and racially integrated neighborhoods of opportunity. Representatives from Houston staff did the same independently from the citizen participants. When the areas were compared, there was substantial agreement. During discussions it became apparent that the areas selected by all parties had merit, and they were included in the mapping process that went to the public.

The Committee desired to receive input regarding the new direction and held targeted public meetings to present the ideas and targeted areas for concentrated impact and development. These meetings are summarized in Appendix B.

SECTION 1

Background

BACKGROUND

The City of Houston as a whole and its residents in particular experienced great physical property damage as a result of Hurricane Ike. Images of the downtown of the fourth largest city in the country having buildings without windows, papers scattered and blowing, and deserted streets might have been the most obvious visuals for the media at the time, but the compelling reality is the number of people—both renters and homeowners—who lost their homes or had them damaged by the storm. Today, thousands of these people are still waiting for safe, decent and sanitary homes.

The storm damage in Houston created two distinct housing problems to be addressed by the disaster recovery funds. First, Houston has a large number of residents who live in rental properties, many of which were displaced when their homes were damaged. As Figure 1-1 demonstrates based on the current occupied housing stock, the total percentage of renter occupied units in the City is approximately 55%. This needs assessment attempts to make a determination of the extent of the damage city wide, even while targeting areas for enrichment to provide higher opportunities. In looking at the LJA damages assessments, it demonstrates that more than \$1.57 billion dollars of Multi Family damage occurred. Only damage not covered by insurance is eligible for CDBG-DR assistance in order to avoid a duplication of benefits.

This Needs Assessment does not attempt to conduct an entire community market study to determine the entire available rental properties in Houston. Estimates as to vacancy rates do not determine if the properties that are available are affordable, accept vouchers, or are otherwise available to low income families.

A second issue is that owner occupied houses were damaged throughout Houston. This Needs Assessment provides a total of the amount of damage within the City to demonstrate the breadth of the problem. The City has worked with the local firm LJA Engineering and Surveying, Inc., who conducted a city-wide field assessment surveying and ranking the damage on a scale of 1-4 to assist in targeting areas most in need of storm damage repair.

The City realized early on that it would not be able to assist all of the large number of homeowners with damaged homes, so the HCDD staff reached out to public leaders and organizations to help determine priorities in assisting the damaged communities. These meetings helped the City develop a long term plan to improve the quality of neighborhoods in targeted communities. This plan is more fully discussed in Section 8 of this Needs Assessment.

FIGURE 1-1: HOUSTON HOUSING STOCK	
Occupied Housing Stock ³	774,630
Owner Occupied Units	348,919
Renter Occupied Units	425,711

³http://factfinder2.census.gov/rest/dnldController/deliver?_ts=370058141063

SECTION 2

Population and Government Structure

POPULATION AND GOVERNMENT STRUCTURE

Houston is the largest city in Texas with a population of more than 2.1 million residents.⁴ It is located in parts of Fort Bend, Harris and Montgomery Counties.⁵ The City is also located within the Houston Galveston Area Council for purposes of the Homeowner Opportunity Program. The city operates under a strong Mayor system of government. Mayor Annise D. Parker serves as the Executive Officer of the City. As the City's chief administrator and official representative, the Mayor is responsible for the general management of the City and for seeing that all laws and ordinances are enforced.⁶ The Houston Housing and Community Development Department will manage the delivery of the disaster recovery housing program.

Population by Race and Ethnicity

Houston is a majority minority community based on race and ethnicity.⁷ The largest population group is White of Hispanic or Latino descent.⁸ The second largest population group by race is White Non Hispanic or Latino origin. The third largest population group by race is African American. Figure 2-1 breaks out the population by race.

FIGURE 2-1: POPULATION BY CENSUS CATEGORY ⁹		
Race or ethnicity	Total	Percentage ¹⁰
All Population	2,099,451	100%
Hispanic or Latino Descent	919,668	44%
African American	485,956	23%
Other	4,128	<1%
White, Not Hispanic or Latin Origin	537,901	26%
Asian	124,859	6%
2 or more races	22,700	1%
American Indian	3,528	<1%
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	711	<1%

As is evident from Figure 2-1 the residents of Hispanic or Latino descent make up a significant portion of the city, but a majority of the population is not of Hispanic or Latino descent as Figure 2-2 demonstrates.

FIGURE 2-2: POPULATION BY ETHNICITY ¹¹	
Hispanic or Latino	919,688
Non-Hispanic or Latino	1,179,783

⁴<http://www.census.gov/popfinder/> for City of Houston

⁵Texas State Directory

⁶<http://www.houstontx.gov/mayor/index.html>

⁷<http://www.census.gov/popfinder/> for City of Houston

⁸<http://www.census.gov/popfinder/> for City of Houston

⁹2010 PL94-171 Data, US Census Bureau

¹⁰Percentages exceed 100% because of rounding

¹¹<http://www.census.gov/popfinder/> for City of Houston

Population by Gender and Age

Like most of Texas, the City of Houston is split almost evenly between female and male residents as Figure 2-3 demonstrates.

FIGURE 2-3: POPULATION BY GENDER ¹²	
Female Residents	1,048,222
Male Residents	1,050,593

A majority of the City's population is over the age of eighteen. Of the people over 18, approximately 30% are over the age of 45 and 7.74% of the adult population is over 65. Given the state guideline preferences for elderly and persons with special needs this helps to develop funding targets. Figure 2-4 breaks out the population of Houston by age.

FIGURE 2-4: POPULATION BY AGE ¹³		
Age Group	Population in Age Group	Percentage
Under 18	627,669	27.77
18 and Over	1,633,298	-
18-24	260,250	11.51
25-34	387,879	17.16
35-44	311,408	13.77
45-54	301,471	13.33
55-64	197,242	8.72
65+	175,048	7.74

Special Needs

The Needs Assessment must pay particular attention to persons with special needs in Houston. The State of Texas Housing Guidelines requires a preference for persons with special needs. Further, the funding table in the State of Texas Housing Guidelines allows up to \$20,000 per home to provide accessibility assistance which could have a budget impact. Figure 2-5 indicates the number of persons with special needs and populations by general disability category. The homes being built will meet the requirements of §2306.514 of the Texas Government Code providing all new construction will meet visitability and general accessibility standards. Multi-family properties will be built to Uniform Federal Accessibility Standards that provide access to persons with special needs.

¹²2010 PL94-171 Data, US Census Bureau

¹³http://www.clrsearch.com/Houston_Demographics/TX/Population-by-Age

FIGURE 2-5: PERSONS WITH SPECIAL NEEDS¹⁴

Subject	Estimate of Population With Disability	Percentage of Population
Total civilian non-institutionalized population	202,360	9.6%
Population 5 to 17 years	16,238	4.4%
Population 18 to 64 years	112,103	8.2%
Population 65 years and over	72,672	38.6%
Over 65 With a hearing difficulty	26,166	13.9%
Over 65 With a vision difficulty	16,078	8.5%
Over 65 With a cognitive difficulty	21,556	11.5%
Over 65 With an ambulatory difficulty	50,464	26.8%
Over 65 With a self-care difficulty	21,743	11.6%
Over 65 With an independent living difficulty	35,558	18.9%

Population by AMFI Limits

As Figure 2-7 demonstrates, Houston's low and very low income populations make up 66% of the total LMI population. With incomes in this category, the need for assisted or lower rents is significant. Rents in non-restricted buildings can increase after insurance repairs have been made to a complex where improvements have been made.

FIGURE 2-6: POPULATION BY AMFI LIMITS

Population Bracket	HUD 2010 AMFI Limits	2010 Census Income Amounts	Population Basis per Bracket
VLI (30% AMFI and below)	\$0 - 19,550	\$0-10,000	66,607
		\$10,000-14,999	50,937
		\$15,000-19,550	46,624
		Total	164,168
LI (31% to 50% AMFI)	\$19,551 - 32,550	\$19,551-19,999	4,601
		\$20,000-24,999	52,042
		\$25,000-29,999	47,816
		\$30,000-32,550	24,716
		Total	129,175
Mod (51% to 80% AMFI)	\$32,551 - 52,100	\$32,551-34,999	23,738
		\$35,000-39,999	41,136
		\$40,000-44,999	39,011
		\$45,000-49,999	32,018
		\$50,000-52,100	12,560
		Total	148,463

¹⁴2009-2011 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates

FIGURE 2-7: POPULATION BY AMFI LIMITS		
Income Levels	Total Population	Percentage
VLI (30% AMFI and below)	164,168	37%
LI (31% to 50% AMFI)	129,175	29%
Mod (51% to 80% AMFI)	148,463	34%

The City's 2012 Annual Action Plan¹⁵ recognizes that the affordable housing needs for this significant population with incomes below 50% AMFI is compelling. In addition to an overall affordable housing need, the need for housing assistance is significant. The Houston 2012 Action Plan identifies that years of federal disinvestment in the Public Housing Capital Fund Program (CFP), coupled with damage caused by hurricanes Dolly and Ike, have created a significant backlog of capital needs across the HHA's portfolio. A recently completed Physical Needs Assessment values the current capital backlog at approximately \$82 million, which equals 17 times the funding HHA receives from HUD in a typical year for capital improvements.

While the HHA will expend its CFP allocation of \$4.8 million to address the most severe capital needs, without additional funding, the HHA remains \$77.2 million short of the support required to adequately address the portfolio's documented capital needs. Additionally, as the need to rehabilitate the City's existing housing stock grows, so too does the need for affordable housing, with over 12,000 families currently on HHA's waiting list for a public housing unit. Given this need and backlog as of December 2012, the City is directing a percentage of its multi-family rental funds to help relieve the back log. The Consolidated plan acknowledges that the need is great for affordable housing throughout the community, but this population is among those who can least afford an interruption in their daily lives.

¹⁵City of Houston Housing and Community Development 2012 Annual Action Plan Approved by HUD August 2012.

SECTION 3

Damages

DAMAGES

The residents of the City of Houston sustained considerable damage during Hurricane Ike. The City has reviewed damage information provided by: HUD (HUD/FEMA/DATA), the Houston Galveston Area Council, and research provided by LJA Engineering & Surveying, Inc. who had real time data at the time of the storm. The combined data has provided us with an overall damage amount to help determine how to meet the income targets consistent with the damage caused by the storm in the LMI National Objective.

Shortly after the storm, LJA conducted a field survey observation of physical damage of residential properties in the City of Houston. During the field inspection, structures were assigned an Observed Damage Levels (ODL) damage assessment. The assessments represent the levels of damage based on a numerical scale and then translated into data.

The scale of damages used for the maps is:

FIGURE 3-1: OVERALL DAMAGE LEVEL TABLE		
ODL	% Damage	Description
0	0	No Damage
1	0 – 25	Affected
2	26 – 50	Minor
3	51 – 75	Major
4	76 – 100	Destroyed

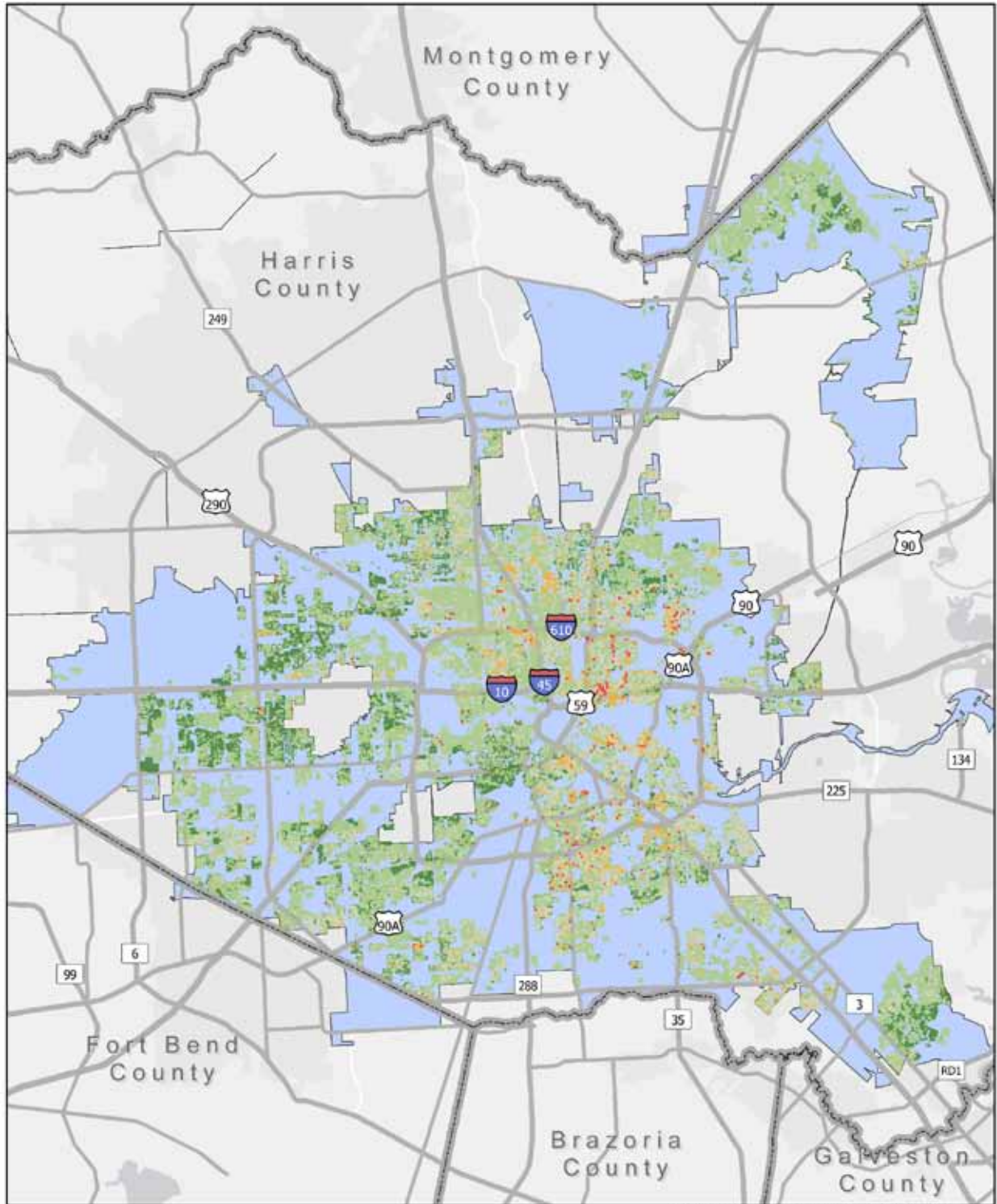
Exhibit 3.1 represents the total amount of single family housing damage observed in the field surveys. The map shows the level of impact that was felt throughout the area with Single Family damage estimated to \$3,066,705,437. Because there is no way to determine by observation alone if a house is owner occupied or rental, all single family is done together for damages purposes. All areas identified in the public hearings in need of hurricane recovery sustained observable damage from Ike. The most significant damage of the targeted areas was in the Greater Fifth Ward, Northside Village and Independence Heights.

Exhibit 3.2 represents the total amount of multi-family housing damage observed in the field surveys. The total widespread damage to the multi-family properties totaled \$1,573,912,518.

Exhibit 3.3 represents the total housing damage observed in the field survey. These maps are consistent with information from the HUD-FEMA data. Because these are direct observations in the field and not reliant on the filing or processing of FEMA claims, they are considered to provide an excellent source of damages.

Exhibit 3.4 represents the total number of claims filed for FEMA individual assistance. This information was provided by the Texas General Land Office. Exhibit 3.4 is divided into subsections a, b and c to separately demonstrate FEMA individual assistance claims filed by households falling into the very low, low and moderate income categories. Data related to unpaid FEMA claims was not readily available at the time this Needs Assessment was drafted.

Exhibit 3.5 represents the expenditure of Round 1 funds throughout the community.

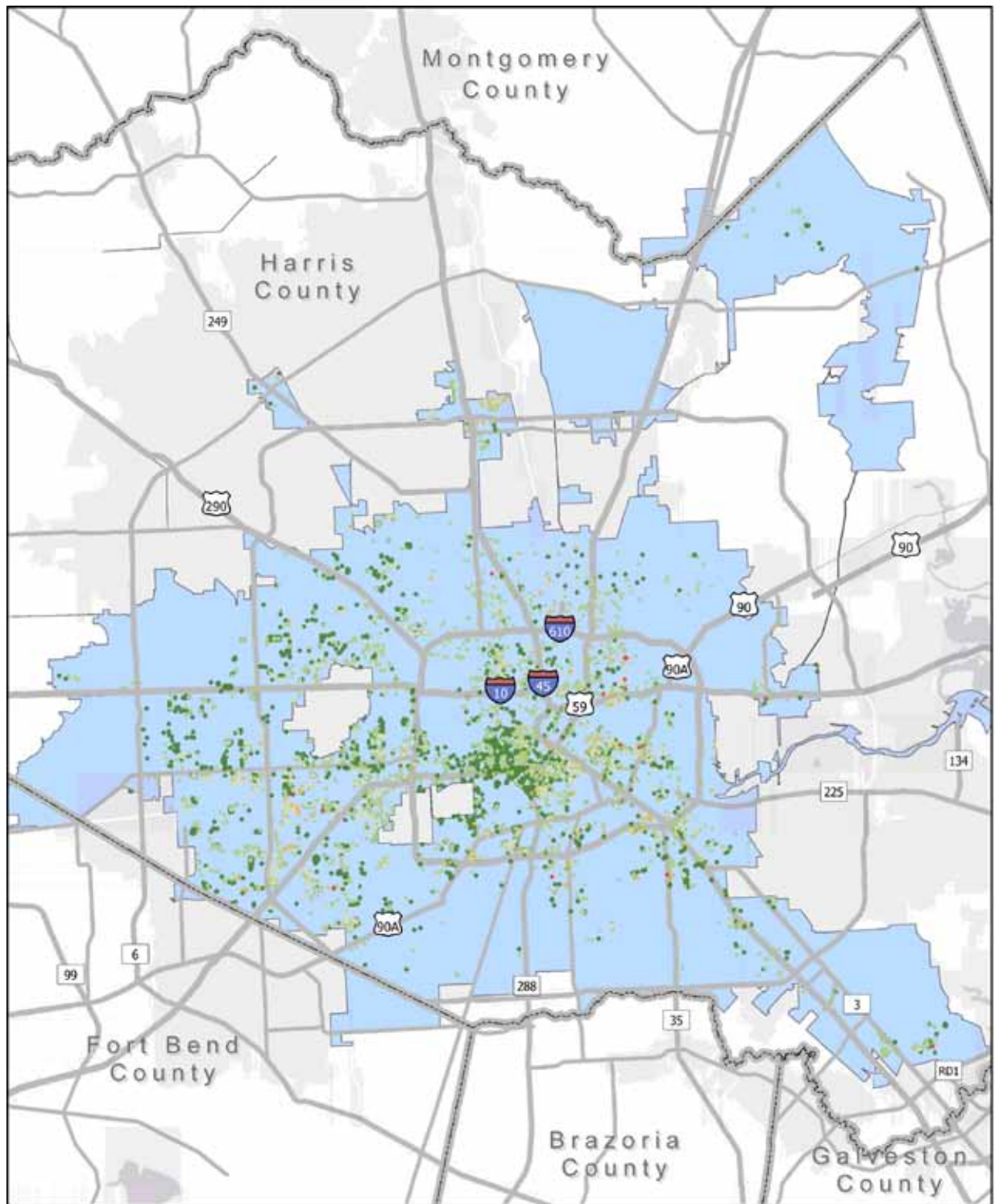


This map is intended for exhibit and supplemental purposes only.



ODL	Count	Estimated Damage
0	174,644	\$ 0
1	202,726	\$ 2,391,689,464
2	19,102	\$ 578,386,221
3	2,369	\$ 80,416,273
4	328	\$ 16,213,479
Total	399,169	\$ 3,066,705,437

Exhibit 3.1
Single Family Damages

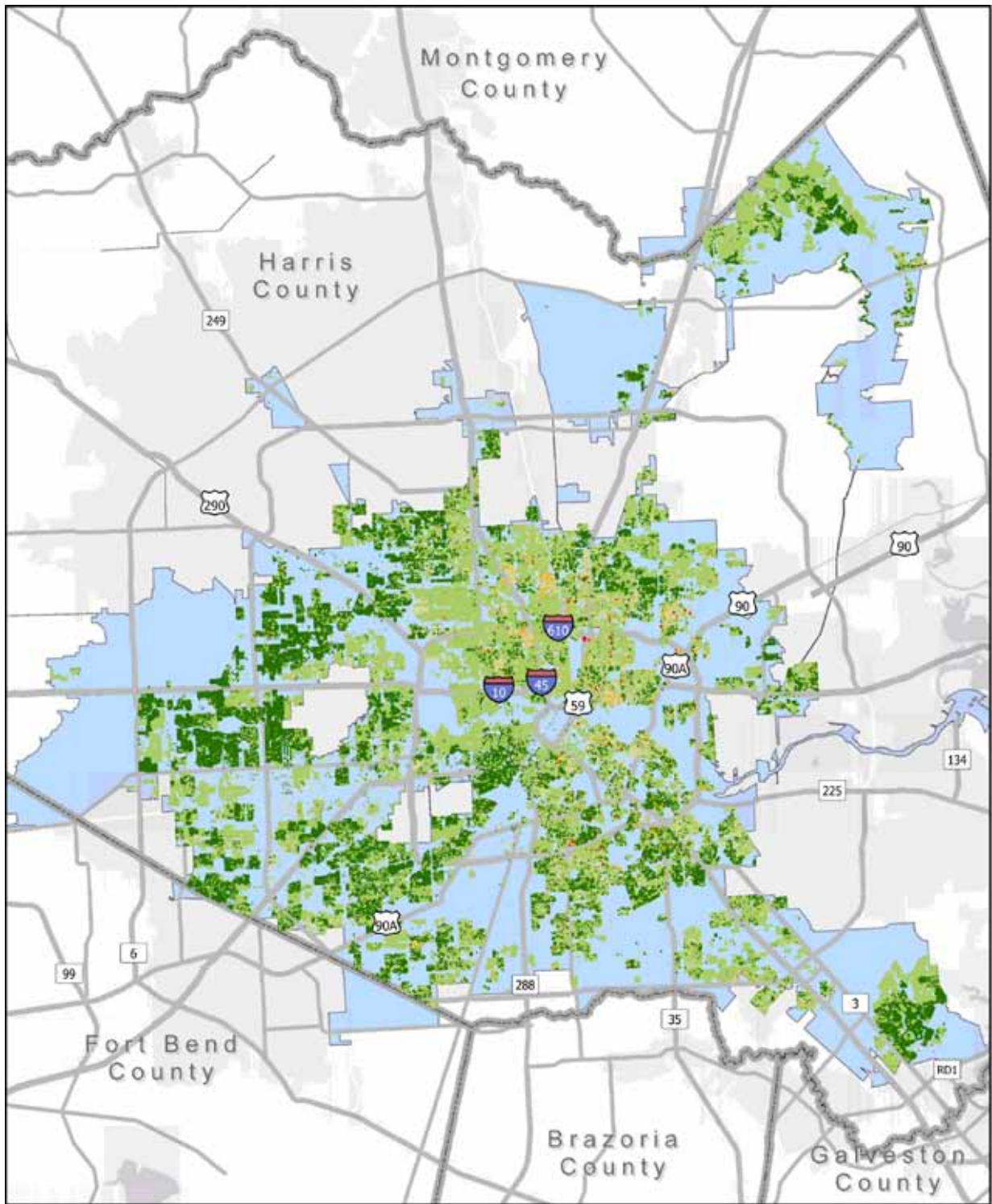


This map is intended for exhibit and supplemental purposes only.



ODL	Count	Estimated Damage
0	33,101	\$0
1	23,564	\$ 685,286,642
2	5,419	\$ 777,644,534
3	204	\$ 109,330,265
4	25	\$ 1,651,077
Total	62,313	\$ 1,573,912,519

Exhibit 3.2
Multi-family Damages



ODL	Count	Estimated Damage
0	207,745	\$ 0
1	226,290	\$ 3,076,976,106
2	24,521	\$ 1,356,030,755
3	2,573	\$ 189,746,538
4	353	\$ 17,864,556
Total	461,482	\$ 4,640,617,956

Exhibit 3.3
Total Damages

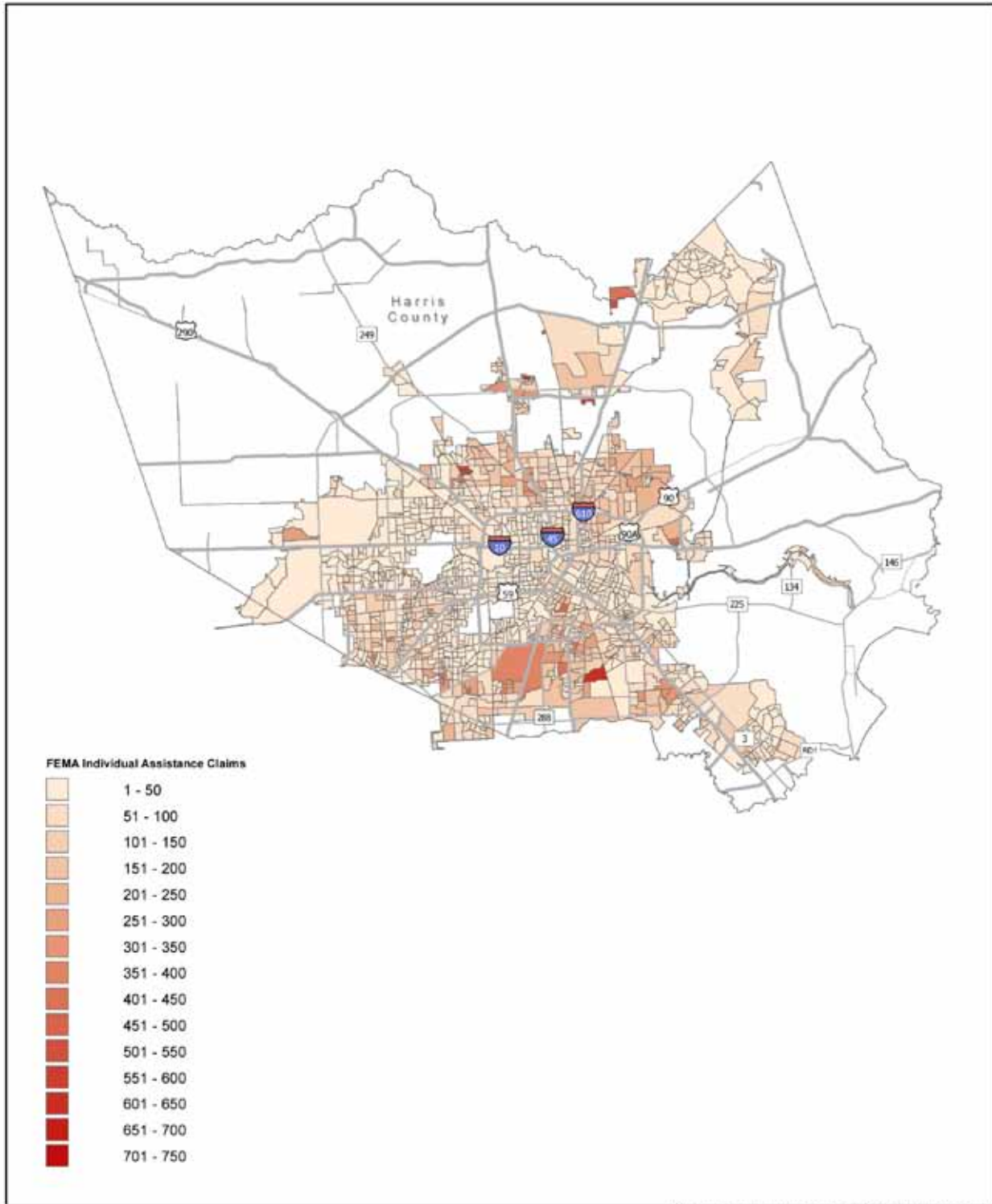
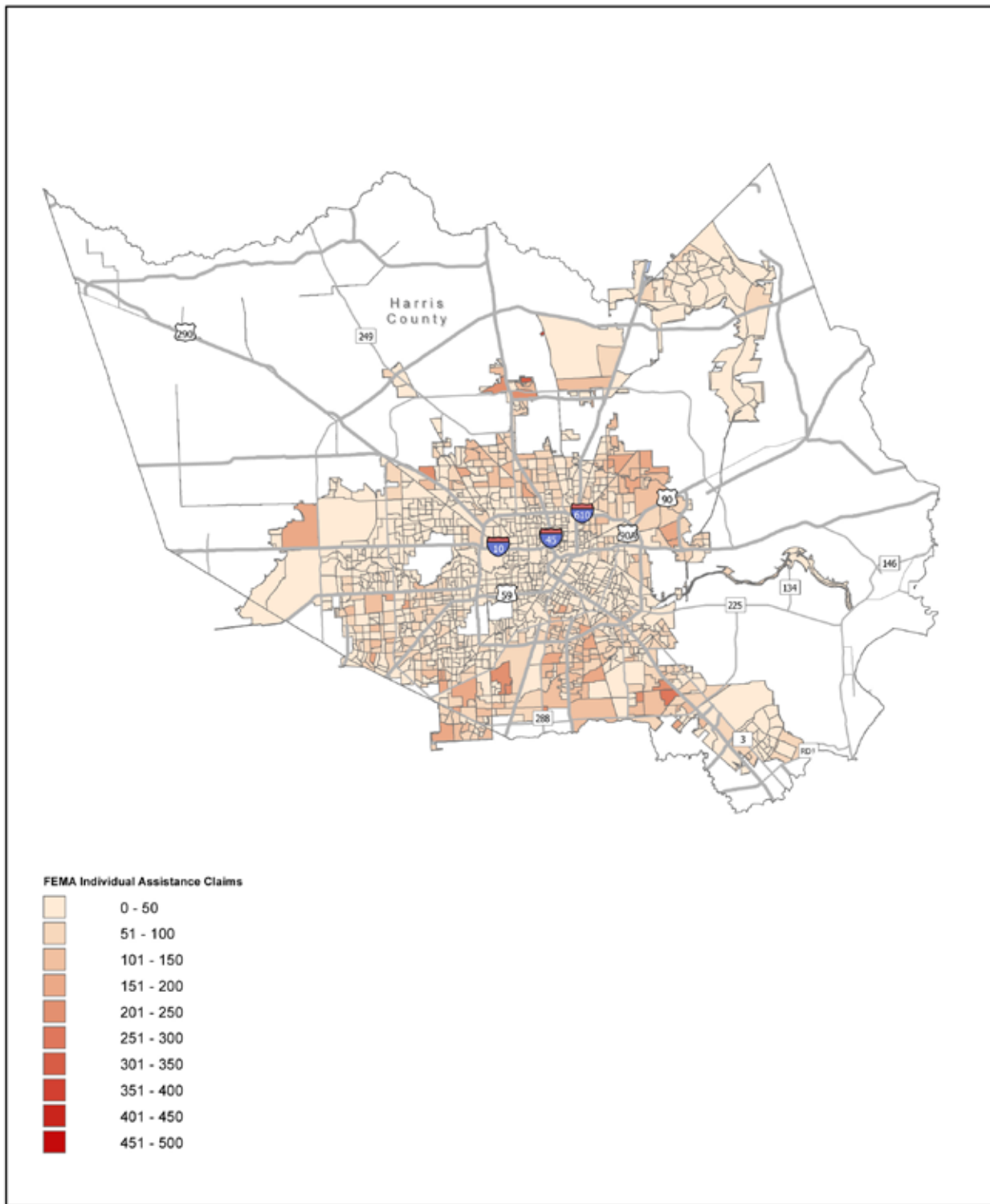
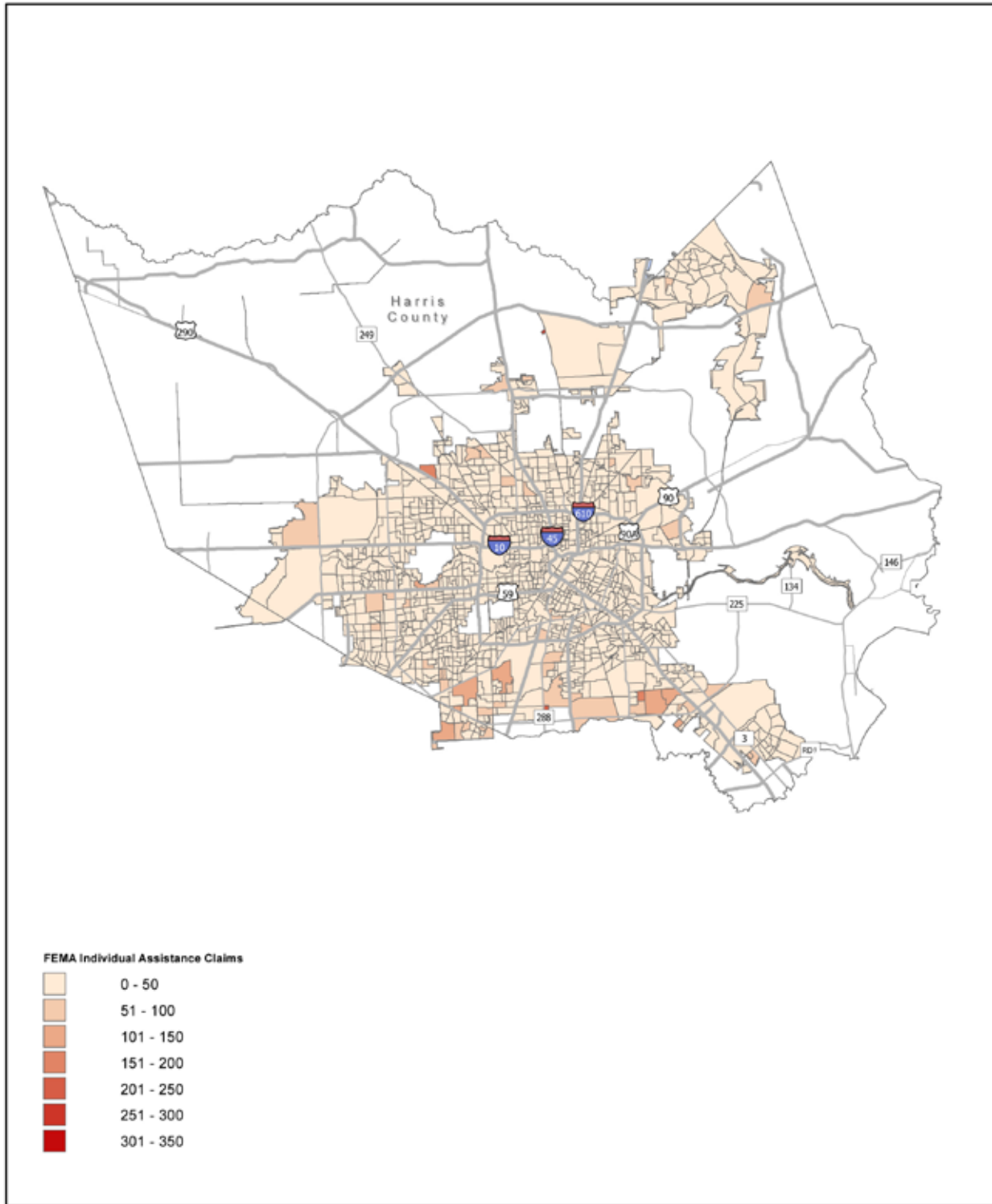


Exhibit 3.4a
FEMA Individual Assistance Claims
Income Category 30% and Lower



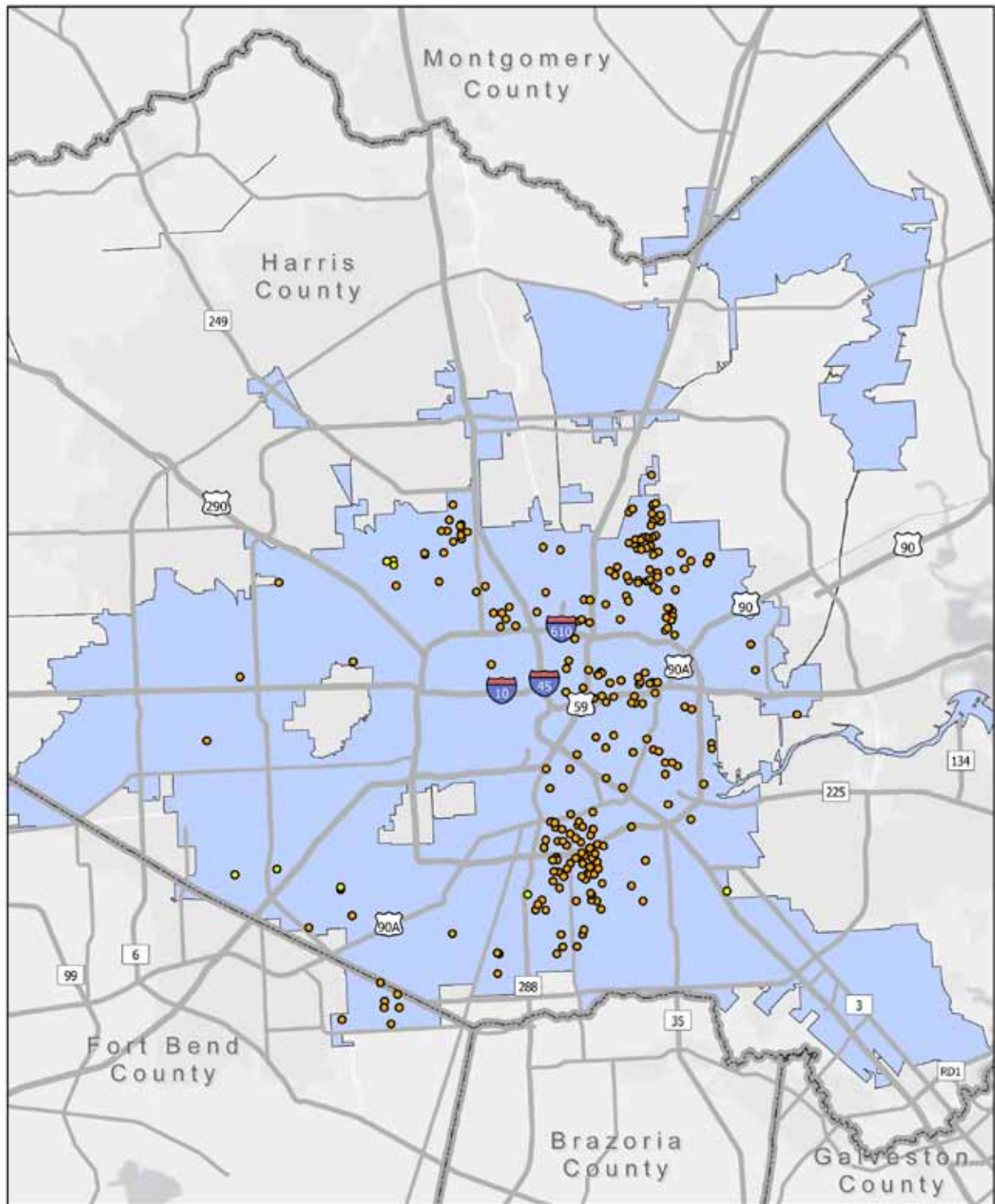
This map is intended for exhibit and supplemental purposes only.

Exhibit 3.4b
Total FEMA Individual Assistance Claims
per Income Category 50% and Lower



This map is intended for exhibit and supplemental purposes only.

Exhibit 3.4c
Total FEMA Individual Assistance Claims
per Income Category 80% and Lower



This map is intended for exhibit and supplemental purposes only



\$12,932,468 in Single Family DIDR Funding

- Multi-family Locations
- Single Family Locations
- City of Houston

Exhibit 3.5 Round 1 Service Total

SECTION 4

Income

INCOME

Income by Families and Households

According to the most recent available data from the U.S. Census American Fact Finder the median household income for the City of Houston is \$43,603 and the median income for families is \$47,605 in 2011 inflation adjusted dollars. For comparison, the mean household income is \$68,479 and for families it is \$76,403. In the City of Houston, approximately 55% of the households and 52% of families have incomes less than \$50,000. The breakout by income level is included in Figure 4-1.

FIGURE 4-1: INCOME BY PERCENTAGE¹⁶			
<i>Household and Family</i>			
Income Amount	Household	Family	Non Family
Less than \$10,000	9.2%	7.4%	13.9%
\$10,000 to \$14,999	6.7%	5.6%	13.9%
\$15,000 to \$24,999	13.1%	12.7%	14.1%
\$25,000 to \$34,999	12.0%	11.9%	12.3%
\$35,000 to \$49,999	14.3%	14.2%	14.5%
\$50,000 to \$74,999	16.1%	15.9%	15.4%
\$75,000 to \$99,999	9.9%	10.3%	8.6%
\$100,000 to \$149,999	9.6%	10.9%	6.9%
\$150,000 to \$199,999	3.9%	4.6%	2.5%
\$200,000 or more	5.1%	6.5%	2.8%
Total in City:	768,776	472,782	295,994

Individual census tracts that have a concentration of poverty of 35% or greater and are target areas as called for in the State of Texas Housing Guidelines are discussed in the mapping section of this Needs Assessment. Overall, Houston exceeds the average Texas percentage for both people and families whose income is below the poverty level over the past 12 months as Figure 4-2 indicates.

FIGURE 4-2: PERCENTAGE OF FAMILIES AND PEOPLE WHOSE INCOME IS BELOW THE POVERTY LEVEL		
<i>Past 12 Months</i>		
Subject	Texas	Houston
All Families	14.4%	20.3%
All People	18.5%	23.8%
People 18-64	16.1%	19.8%
People 65+	11.4%	13.8%

The Needs Assessment guidance from GLO requires that the City not only look at the programs that will be operated, but also look at the income levels of the persons that had damage to their homes and proportionately apply the available funds in Round 2 according to that damage. This can be done by creating a percentage of the income levels of the people in the City and base the delivery of services on the percentage of the population that fall into very low (0-30% AMFI), low (31-50% AMFI) and moderate (51-80% AMFI) incomes. These percentages will later be used to develop “income buckets” that will need to be tracked for delivery in the outreach program for Round 2. Figure 2-7 breaks out the percentages of the population by income level.

¹⁶Ibid.

FIGURE 2-6: POPULATION BY AMFI LIMITS ¹⁷			
Population Bracket	HUD 2010 AMFI Limits	2010 Census Income Amounts	Population Basis per Bracket
VLI (30% AMFI and below)	\$0 - 19,550	\$0-10,000	66,607
		\$10,000-14,999	50,937
		\$15,000-19,550	46,624
		Total	164,168
LI (31% to 50% AMFI)	\$19,551 - 32,550	\$19,551-19,999	4,601
		\$20,000-24,999	52,042
		\$25,000-29,999	47,816
		\$30,000-32,550	24,716
		Total	129,175
Mod (51% to 80% AMFI)	\$32,551 - 52,100	\$32,551-34,999	23,738
		\$35,000-39,999	41,136
		\$40,000-44,999	39,011
		\$45,000-49,999	32,018
		\$50,000-52,100	12,560
		Total	148,463

FIGURE 2-7: PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION BY INCOME ¹⁸		
Income Levels	Total Population	Percentage
VLI (30% AMFI and below)	164,168	37%
LI (31% to 50% AMFI)	129,175	29%
Mod (51% to 80% AMFI)	148,463	34%

¹⁷Used published HUD 2010 Income Limits and compared with 2010 Census of Population based on Income Amounts to arrive at Population Basis per Income Brackets. Total population of Low-to-Moderate Income equals 441,806.

¹⁸Took population per Income Level from Figure 2-7 and divided by total Low-to-Moderate Income population of 441,806 to arrive at Percentages of population per Income Levels.

SECTION 5

Funds by Income Category

FUNDS BY INCOME CATEGORY

Regional Damages by Income Category

This variable has been determined by using the information gathered for total damages in Section 3 and the information for Very Low, Low, and Moderate Income categories as shown in Figure 4-3 to create a complete like Damage by eligible income category under the LMI National Objective consistent with the Housing Guidelines.

FIGURE 5-1: REGIONAL DAMAGES BY INCOME CATEGORY ¹⁹			
Population Bracket	Total Damages	Bracket % Allocation	Damages per Population Bracket
VLI (30% AMFI and below)	\$ 4,641,526,959.00	37%	\$ 1,724,716,598.10
LI (31% to 50% AMFI)	\$ 4,641,526,959.00	29%	\$ 1,357,091,507.35
Mod (51% to 80% AMFI)	\$ 4,641,526,959.00	34%	\$ 1,559,718,853.55

Funds Eligible by Income in Rounds 1 and 2

Using the total funding available to the City in Round 1 \$87,256,565 and Round 2, \$152,215,565, the City compared the total Round 1 and Round 2 eligible funds to the total damages impacting each income category. The City analyzed the impact by income level to create income level service requirements.

FIGURE 5-2: FUNDS ELIGIBLE BY INCOME CATEGORY IN ROUNDS 1 AND 2 ²⁰			
Population Bracket	Total Program Funding	Bracket % Allocation	Total Bracket Funding
VLI (30% AMFI and below)	\$ 239,472,130.00	37%	\$ 88,983,983.30
LI (31% to 50% AMFI)	\$ 239,472,130.00	29%	\$ 70,016,957.08
Mod (51% to 80% AMFI)	\$ 239,472,130.00	34%	\$ 80,471,189.62

Funds available in Round 2 by Income Category

To establish the funds available in Round 2 by income category, the City took the amount of total funds assigned to each category above and adjusted by the percentage available versus the total amount spent in Round 1. Not all funds were used in the LMI category in Round 1. Due to this fact, the City established the total funds spent in Round 1 by category and determined a percentage of the need by income category met in Round 1 and adjusted the amount spent in Round 2 based on the remaining need.

¹⁹Total damages for City of Houston equaled \$4,641,526,959. Damagers per income bracket were calculated by taking the percentage for each income bracket per calculations in Figure 4-3 and multiplying by total damages.

²⁰Total Program Funding from Rounds 1 and 2 (\$87,256,565.00 and \$152,215,565, respectively) were multiplied by income bracket percentages to establish Total funds to be spent per income bracket.

FIGURE 5-3: FUNDS AVAILABLE IN ROUND 2 BY INCOME CATEGORY ²¹				
Population Bracket	Total Damages Funding	Less Round 1 Bracket Funding	Round 2 Bracket Anticipated	Round 2 % of Unmet Needs
VLI (30% AMFI and below)	\$ 88,983,983.30	\$ 27,324,716.59	\$ 61,659,266.71	69%
LI (31% to 50% AMFI)	\$ 70,016,957.08	\$ 32,450,628.81	\$ 37,566,328.27	54%
Mod (51% to 80% AMFI)	\$ 80,471,189.62	\$ 27,481,219.60	\$ 52,989,970.03	66%

²¹To arrive at amounts to be spent per income bracket in Round 2, Round 1 funds were subtracted from total funding per income bracket. The Round 2 Bracket Anticipated amount is divided by the Total Bracket Funding to arrive at Round 2 Unmet Needs Percentage per income bracket.

SECTION 6

HOP Guideline Maps

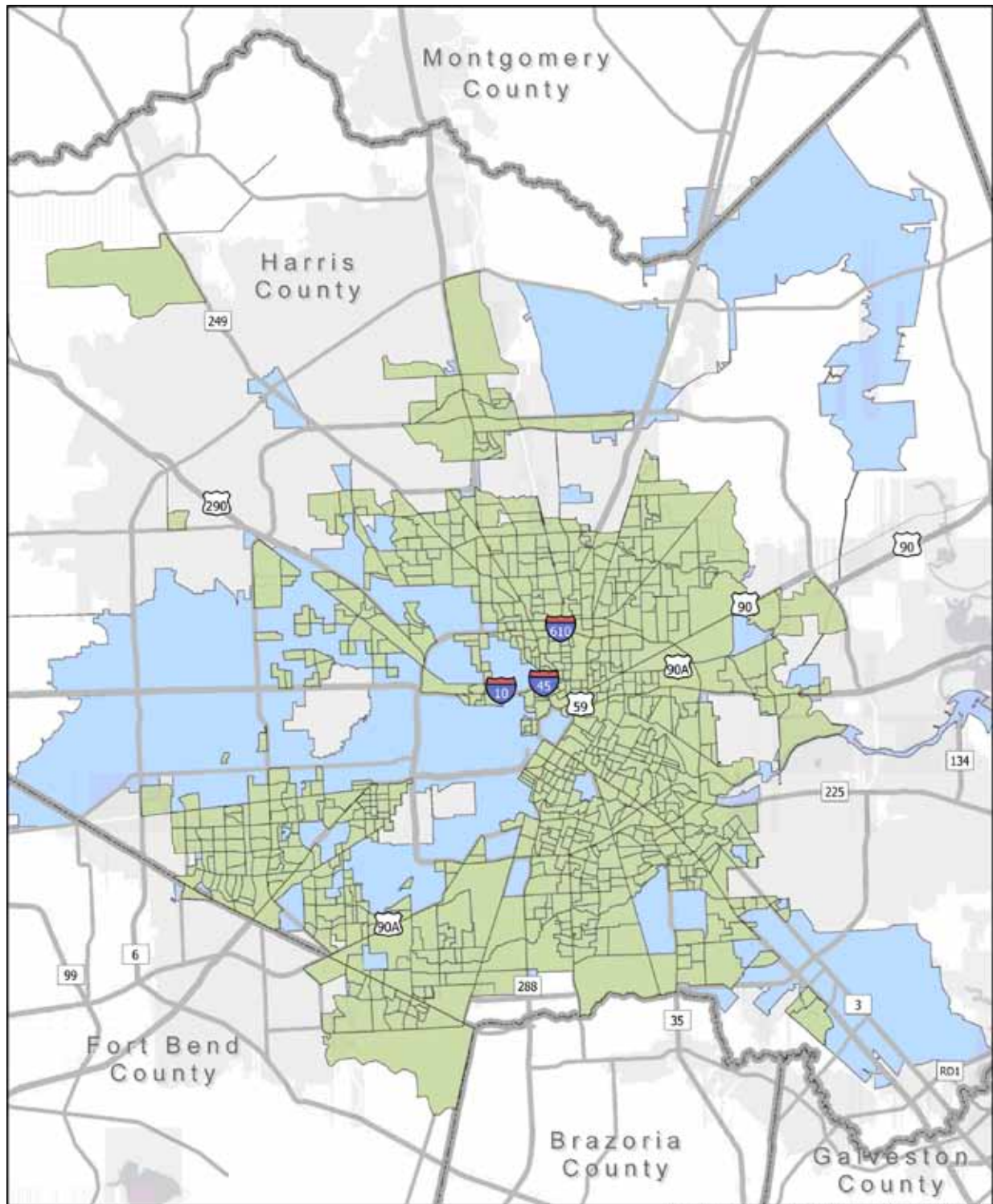
HOP GUIDELINE MAPS

According to the Conciliation Agreement, each entity receiving funds under Round 2 in the disaster recovery program must provide the Homeowner Opportunity Program (HOP) as one of its eligible programs. The HOP guidelines designates that the subrecipient should identify all census tracts with: 1) a concentration of racial and ethnic minorities of 65% or greater, 2) a concentration of poverty of 35% or greater and 3) FEMA-Designated High Risk Areas.

As a part of the mapping process, and in response to the concerns raised in the Texas Phase 1 Analysis of Impediments regarding people living in flood zones participating in housing programs, the City has worked with the Harris County Flood Control District to supplement the FEMA Designated High Risk areas with data on housing that has flooded on more than one occasion.

Furthermore, the City, through LJA Engineering, has been able to identify areas in Houston of flood damage concentration that resulted from Hurricane Ike. The City considers this data to be more consistent in addressing the need that resulted from Ike flooding because it identifies areas based on damage verified by on-site inspectors as opposed to using flood plains data that is based on prior historical occurrence.

The maps called for in the HOP Guidelines are included in the following pages.

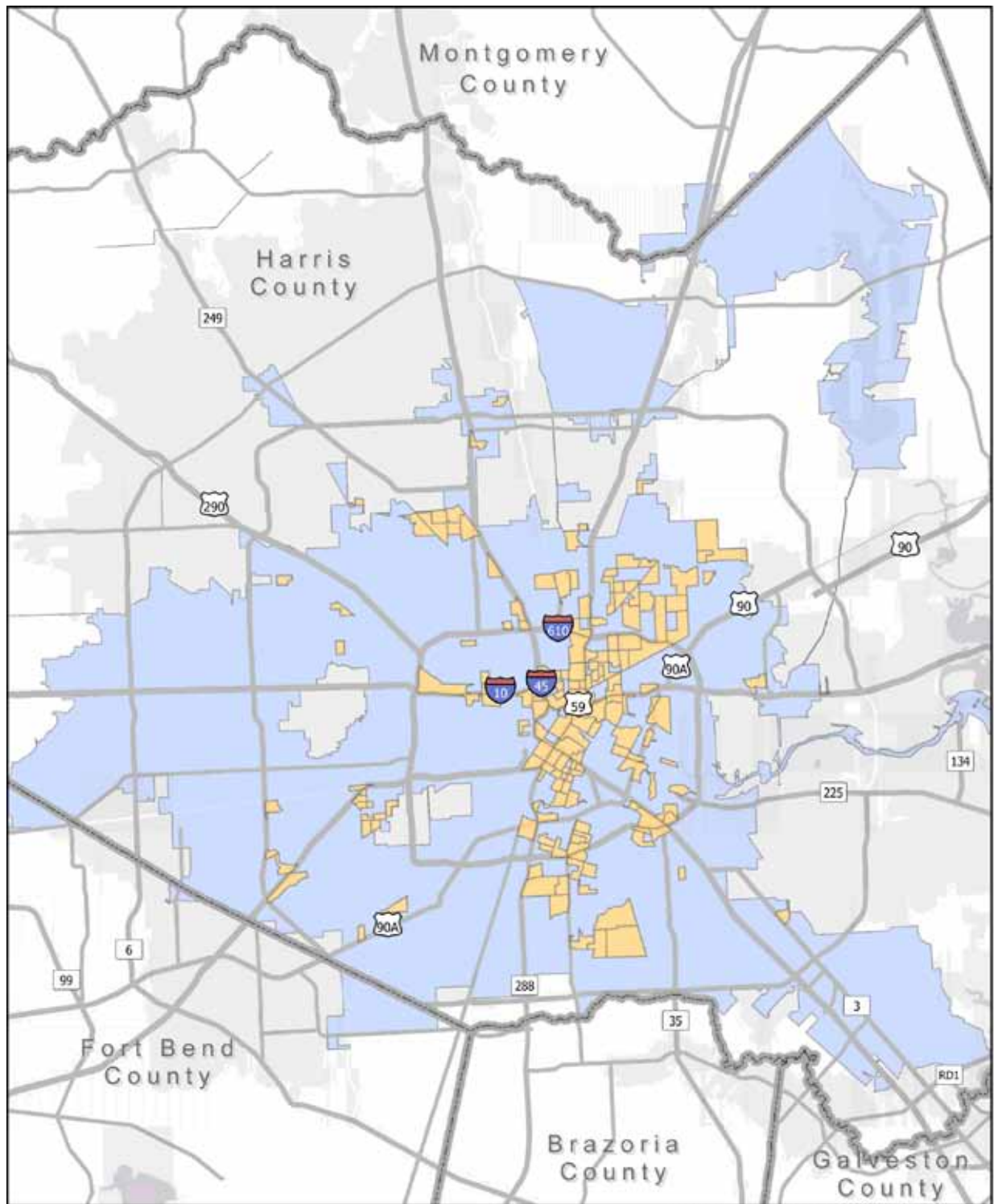


This map is intended for exhibit and supplemental purposes only.



- 65% Minority Concentration - 2000 Census
- City of Houston

Exhibit 6.1
Census Tracts of 65% or Greater
Race and Ethnicity Minority Concentrations

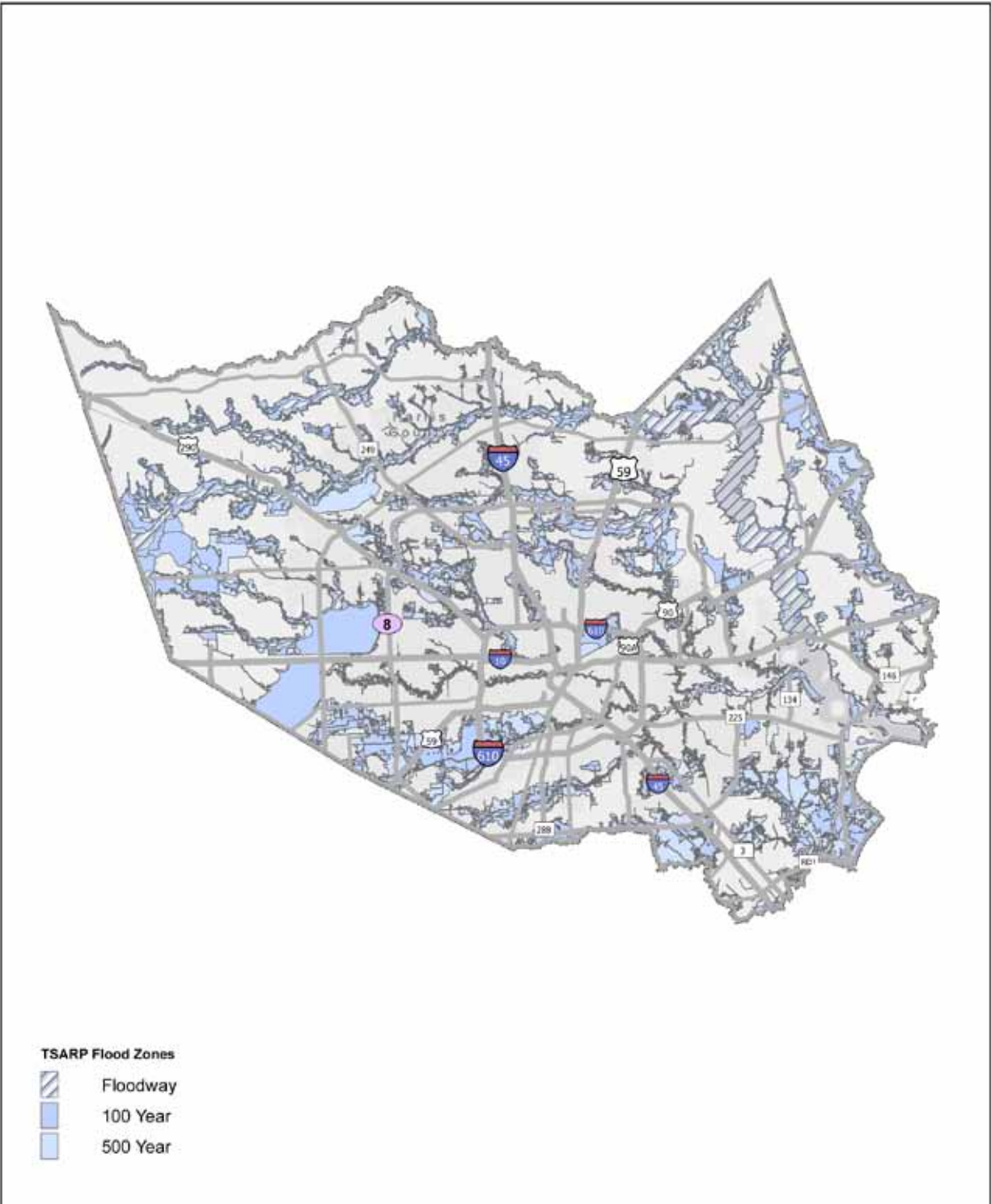


This map is intended for exhibit and supplemental purposes only.



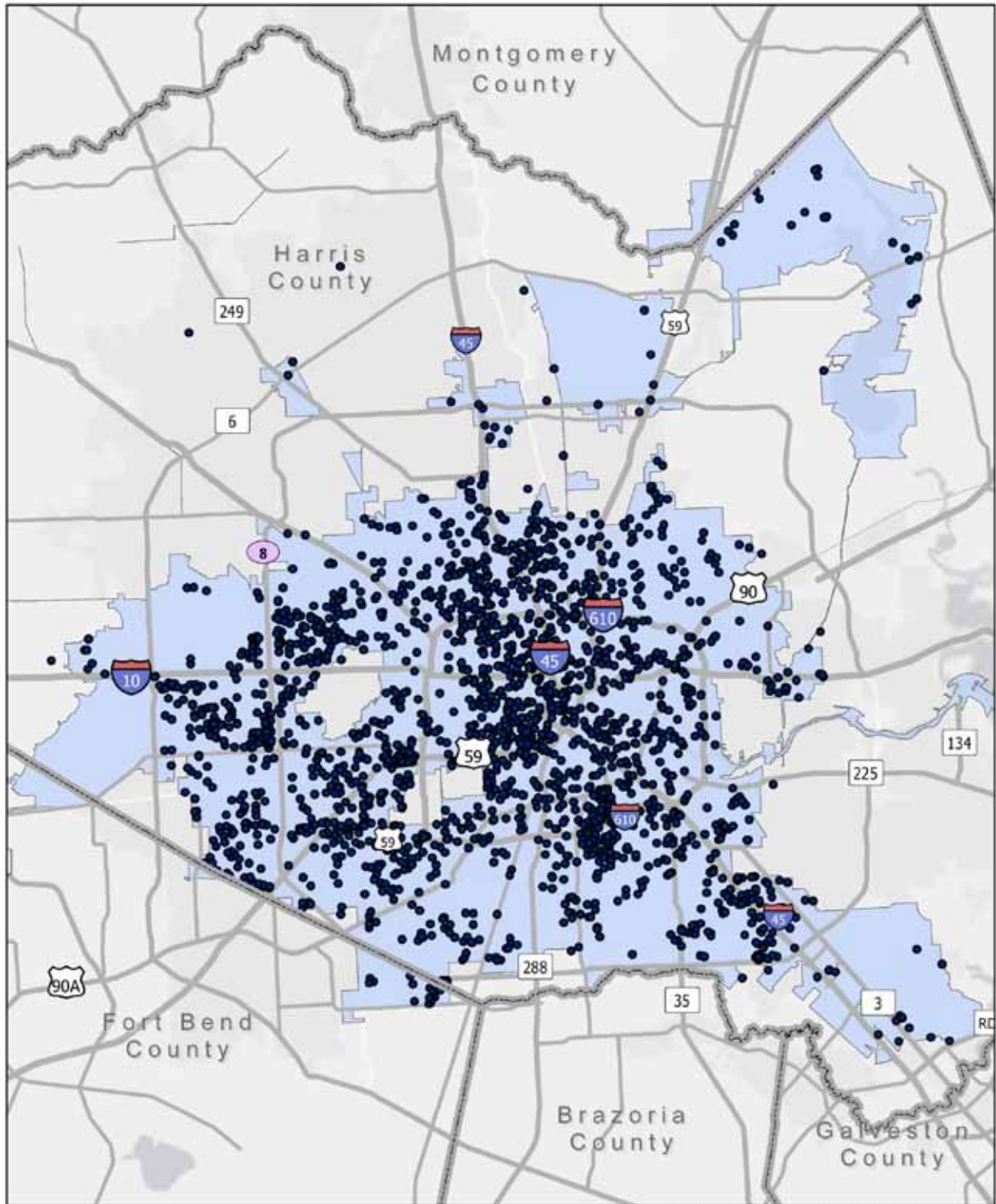
- 35% Poverty Concentration - 2000 Census
- City of Houston

Exhibit 6.2
Census Tracts of 35% or Greater
Poverty Concentrations



This map is intended for exhibit and supplemental purposes only.

Exhibit 6.3
FEMA High Risk Areas

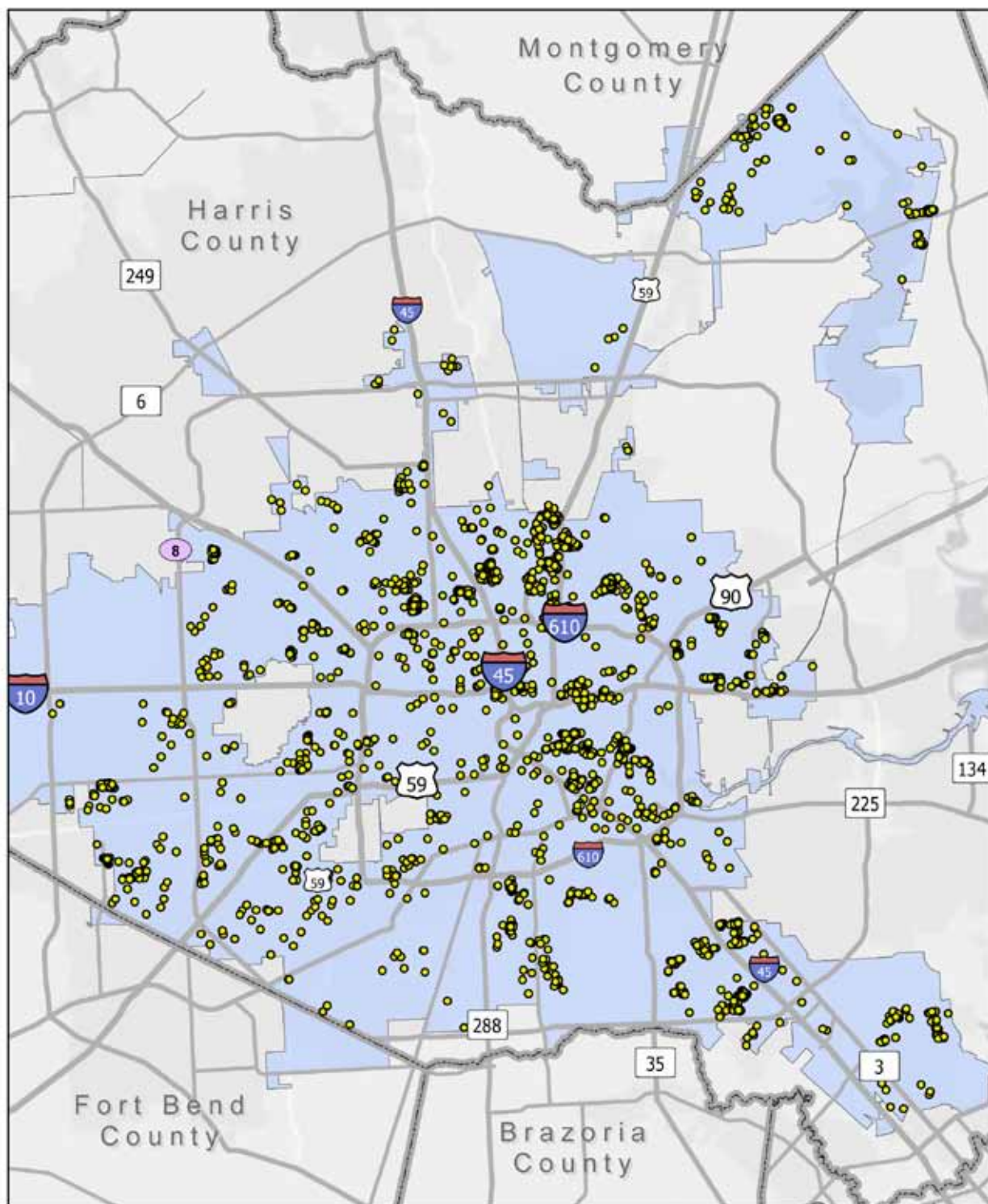


This map is intended for exhibit and supplemental purposes only.



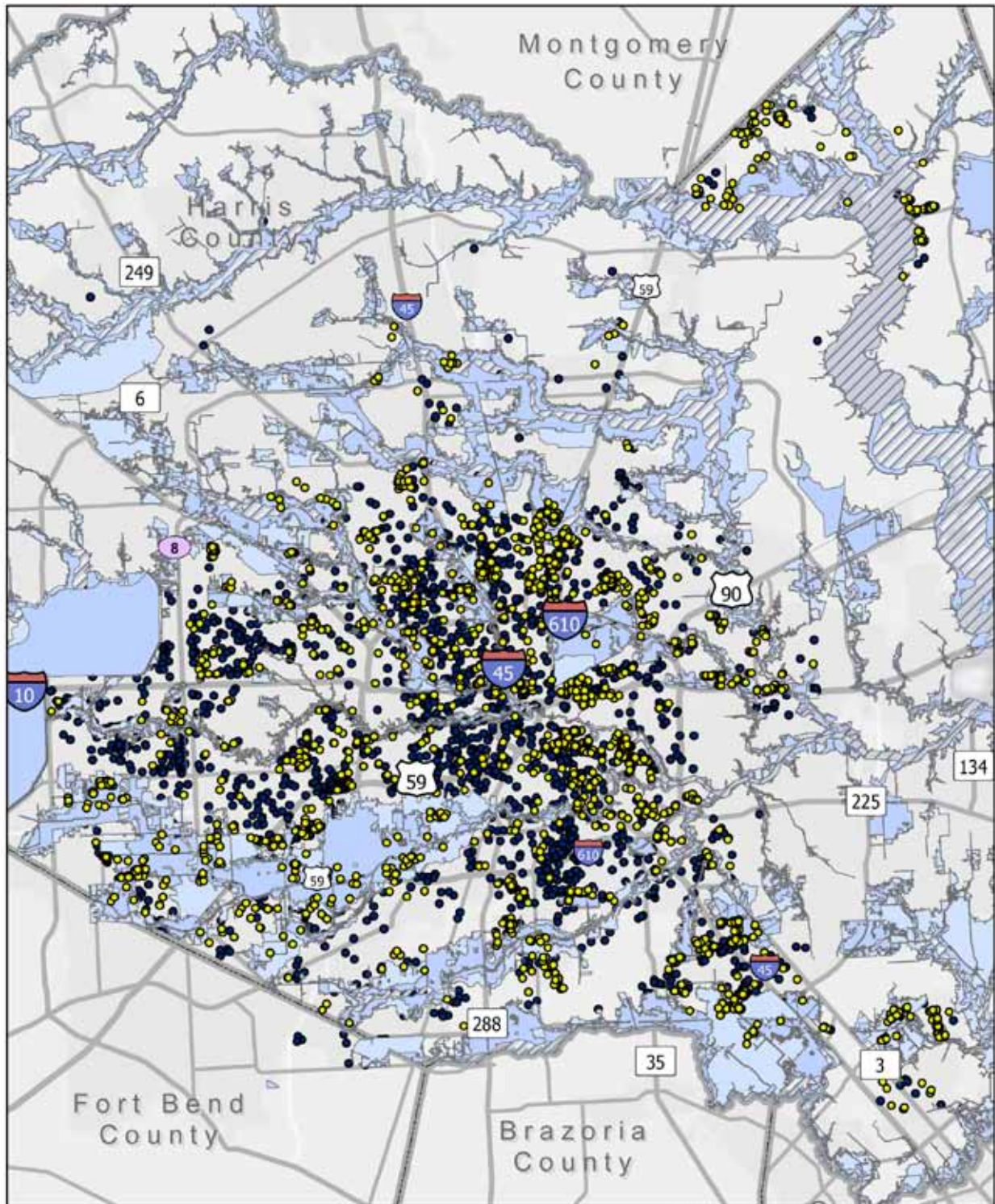
- City of Houston
- 311 Flooding Calls 9/2008 - 12/2012 (3,144)

Exhibit 6.4
Flood Risk Areas
Documented 311 Flood Calls



- Observed Flooding from Ike
- City of Houston

Exhibit 6.5
Flood Risk Areas
Observed Ike Flood Damage

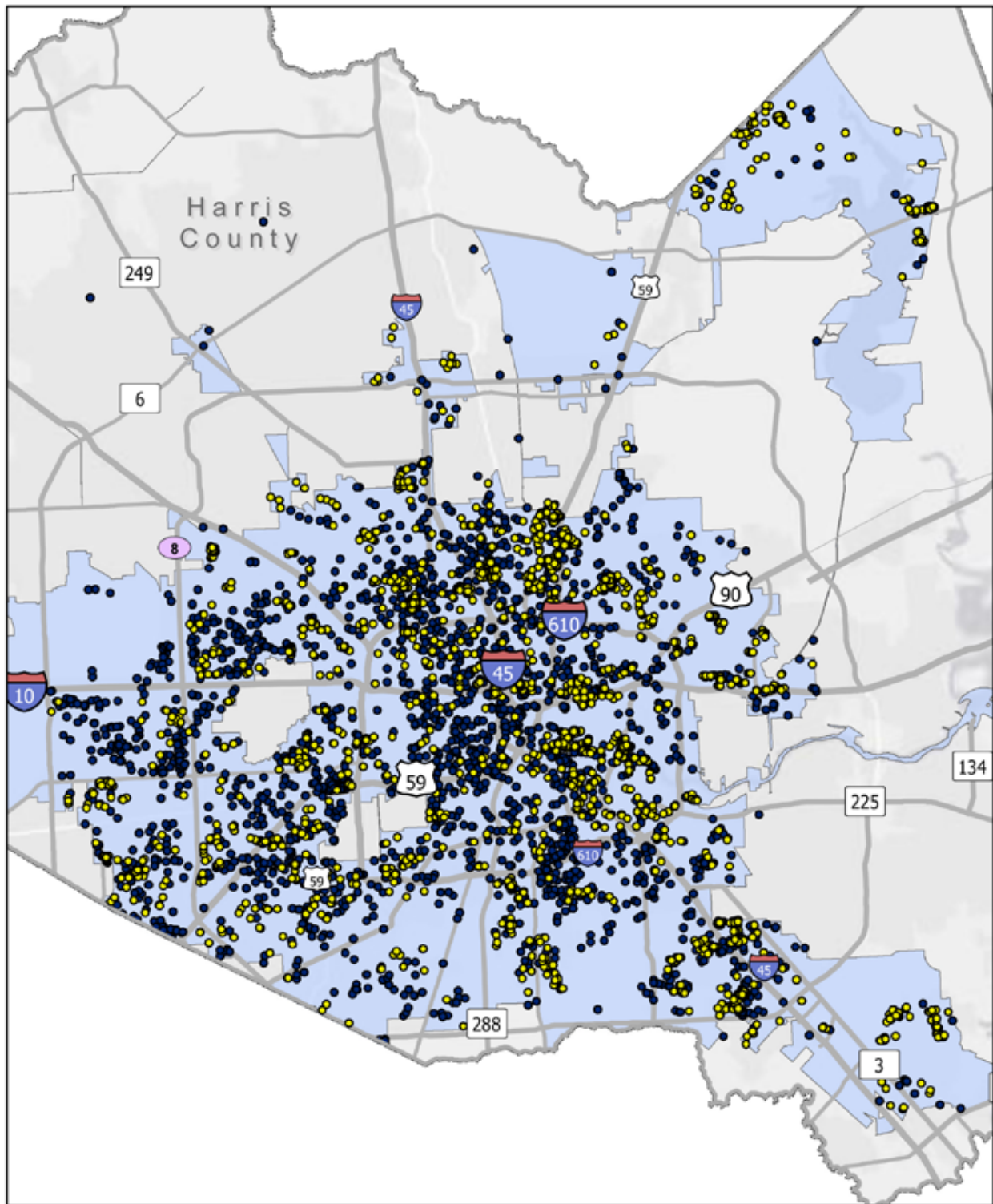


This map is intended for exhibit and supplemental purposes only.



- Observed Flooding from Ike
- 311 Flooding Calls 9/2008 - 12/2012 (3,144)
- TSARP Flood Zones**
- ▨ Floodway
- 100 Year
- 500 Year

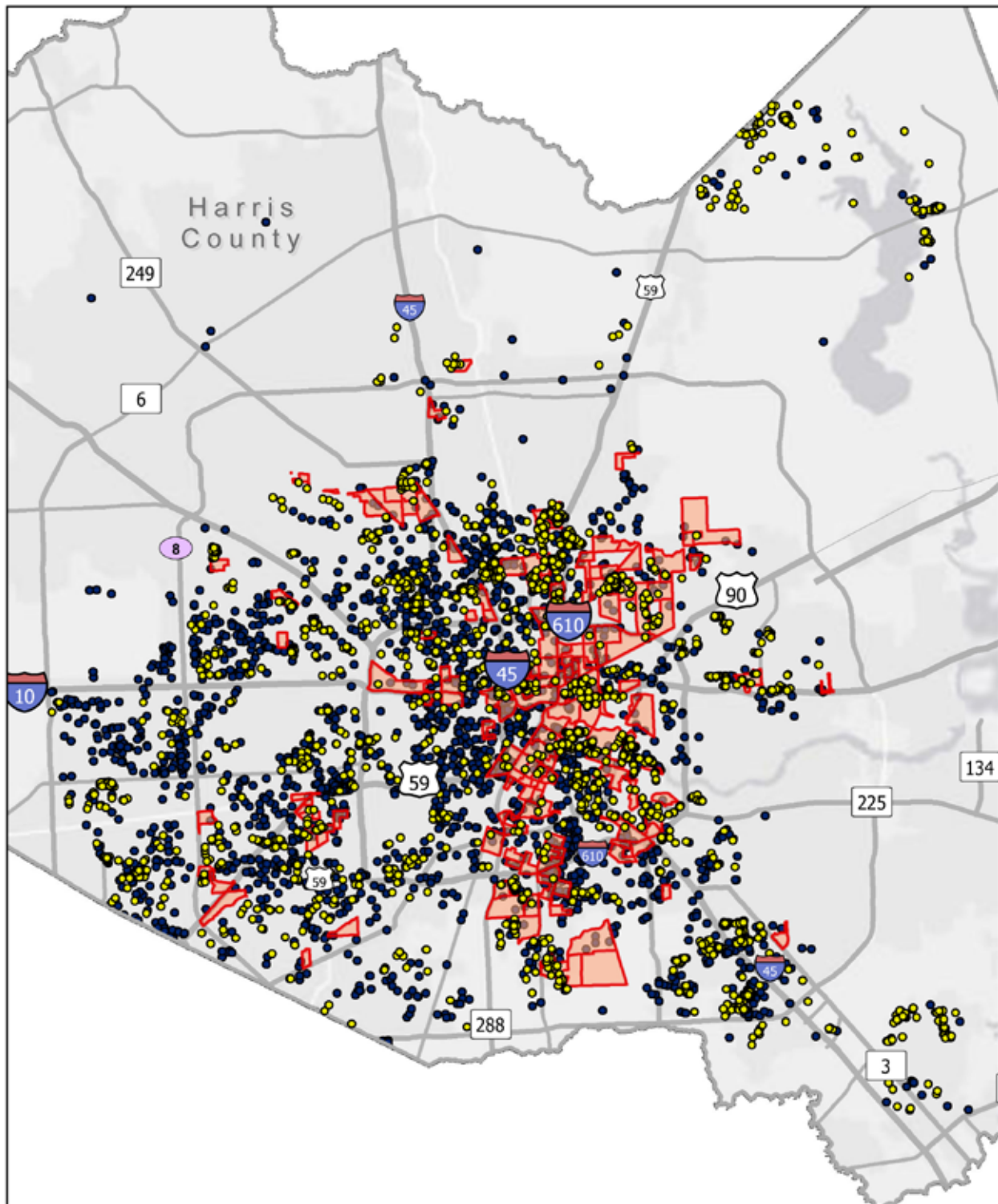
Exhibit 6.6
Combined Flood Risk Data



- 311 Flooding Calls 9/2008 - 12/2012 (3,144)
- Observed Flooding from Ike
- City of Houston

Exhibit 6.7 Flood Risk Targets

311 Flood Calls and Observed Ike Flood Damage Concentrations



This map is intended for exhibit and supplemental purposes only.

- 311 Flooding Calls 9/2008 - 12/2012 (3,144)
- Observed Flooding from Ike
- 35% Poverty and 65% Minority Overlap

Exhibit 6.8
All HOP Guideline Primary Targets
Overlap Map

SECTION 7

Public Hearings and Community Outreach

PUBLIC HEARINGS AND COMMUNITY OUTREACH

The City of Houston has had ongoing discussions with local community groups and representatives from Texas Appleseed and Texas Low Income Housing Information Services (TxLHIS) about the housing services being delivered in the City, not just those related to the disaster recovery program. With these organizations involved, to develop their Ad Hoc Committee, the City worked with the Texas Organizing Project (TOP), a local housing advocacy group, to address the use of housing funds—including the disaster recovery funds. HUD became part of the general discussion and the City worked with Doris Koo, a member of the Enterprise Management Team as part of this outreach program.

After reaching a basic agreement with the Ad Hoc Committee, the City of Houston arranged a series of targeted public meetings to receive feedback and develop a plan for housing services including delivery of disaster recovery funds. The City scheduled the meetings and over 500 community members attended. In addition, TOP held meetings with their members to discuss the communities within Houston that needed additional support to improve the housing choices. Local Initiatives Support Corporation (LISC) also facilitated public meetings to gather community input. LISC had an active role in ensuring the communities voice was heard in the process of selecting areas of need for the Disaster Recovery funding. In addition, LISC contributed over \$10,000 of private grant resources through local philanthropies to ensure the process went smoothly and that participants were appropriately accommodated. More information on LISC's efforts can be found in Appendix B.

The following meetings were conducted for neighborhood identification. A summary of meeting activity is included in Appendix B:

FIGURE 7-1: SCHEDULE OF TARGET NEIGHBORHOOD IDENTIFICATION MEETINGS	
Meeting Date	Type
February 16, 2012	Work Group
March 8, 2012	Work Group
April 27, 2012	Work Group
June 5, 2012	Community
July 11, 2012	Community
July 11, 2012	Community
July 21, 2012	Community
July 26, 2012	Work Group
July 28, 2012	Community
July 28, 2012	Community
August 14, 2012	Community
August 22, 2012	Work Group
August 30, 2012	Community

The effort to incorporate the community into the neighborhood identification process has been adopted as part of this Needs Assessment and is identified in Section 8 of this document.

In addition to holding the public hearings to discuss the Plan for Targeted Communities, the City has been developing this Needs Assessment since after Hurricane Ike in September of 2008 by gathering damage information, and has concentrated its efforts to produce a report to be reviewed by the General Public. The City signed its contract with the GLO on January 2, 2013 and held an additional public hearing on this Draft Needs Assessment.

The draft version of this document was made available on the HCDD website on February 25, 2013 and hard copies of the Executive Summary were made available at a public hearing on March 12, 2013 at City Hall Annex. The HCDD staff presented the plan and discussed the targeting maps and the targeting plan and took public comment. The comments received at the hearings and written comments afterwards have been addressed in Appendix C.

SECTION 8

*Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing —
The Houston Plan for Targeted Communities*

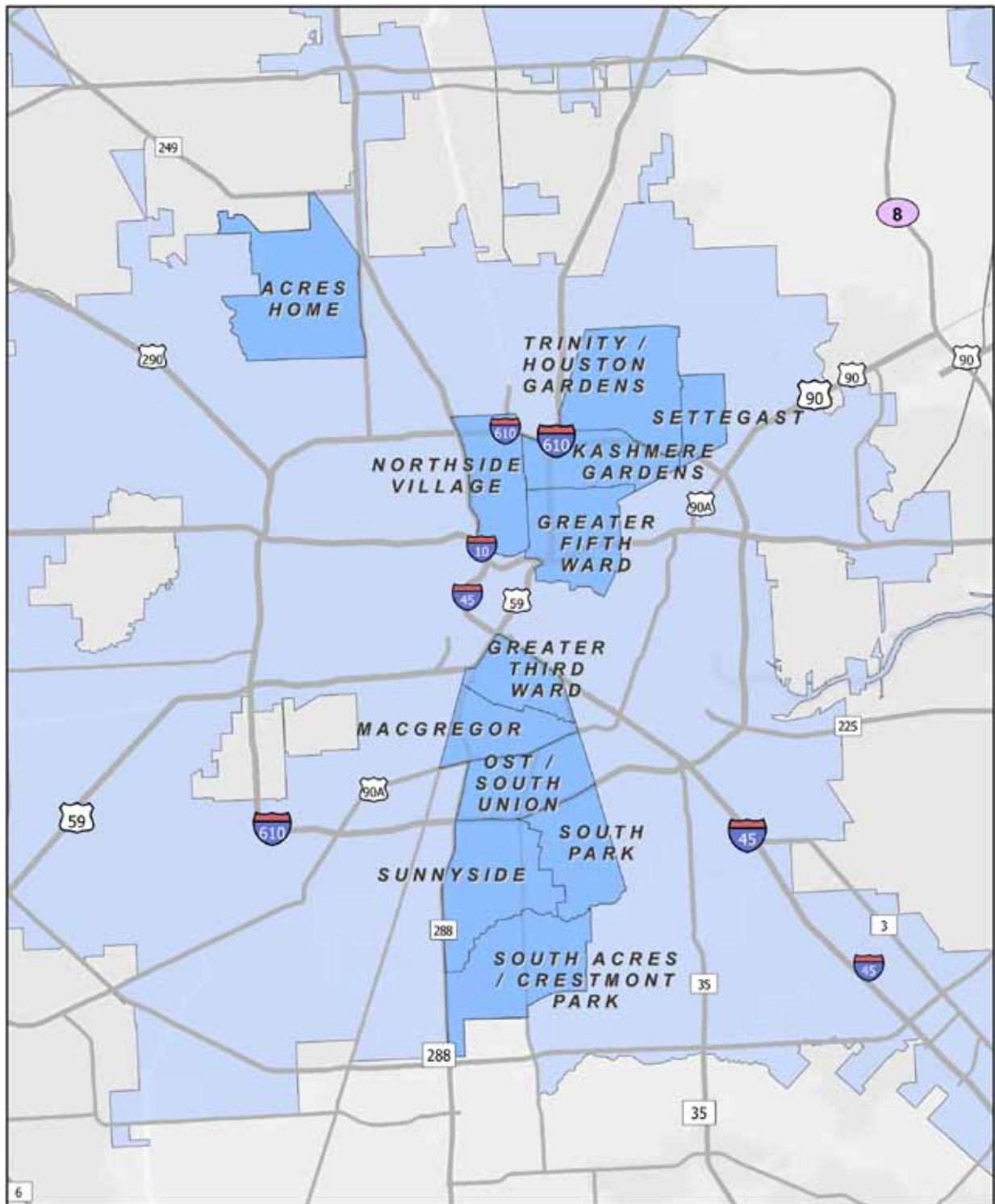
AFFIRMATIVELY FURTHERING FAIR HOUSING — THE HOUSTON PLAN FOR TARGETED COMMUNITIES

As a large urban community with a higher than average poverty rate for Texas, Houston cannot address all of the housing need that is present within its city limits. Houston is a majority minority city and has a large number of neighborhood block groups with concentrations of greater than 65% of racial and ethnic minorities. Regardless of how or why this concentration occurred, some sectors of the City may have been left behind in Houston's housing and business successes. Many of the communities that need improvement have poverty, racial, and ethnic concentrations.

Houston is committed to improving communities within its boundaries. The City, through its community outreach, has determined that rather than limit the repair or reconstruction of homes to the available disaster recovery funds, it will make a long term commitment to selected communities within the City that have the most viable chance for additional investment through a mixed method of financing and the potential to become racially and economically integrated communities. The targeted areas called for in Section 6 of this Needs Assessment were reviewed. However, given the overall limits on disaster recovery funding and the lack of FEMA Disaster Areas in the communities selected to be potential nodes that will create the higher opportunity areas, the HOP Guideline Primary targets may not match the planned increased areas. All persons in the targeted areas who qualify under the Homeowner Opportunity Guidelines will be given the opportunity to participate and relocate anywhere within the H-GAC region. The City will ensure that all persons who participate in HOP receive counseling from relocation and licensed real estate professionals that is consistent with state Housing Guidelines.

However, since the goal was to do more than just repair or replace homes with disaster funds, the potential high opportunity nodes also had to have viable planning tools available. The selected communities also needed to be inside either a Management District or TIRZ to provide the potential for additional funds. The City also looked for significant public investment that would improve the quality of life for residents and increase the possibility that the neighborhood would become stably racially and economically integrated, like access to current or future Metro stops, City of Houston Land Assemblage lots, and commitments to infrastructure like flooding improvements, storm drainage, traffic controls and lift station improvements.

In working with statewide and local housing advocates, the City developed a collection of neighborhoods that the staff believed needed the most attention and had the most opportunity for improvement. These communities are reflected by Exhibit 8.1.

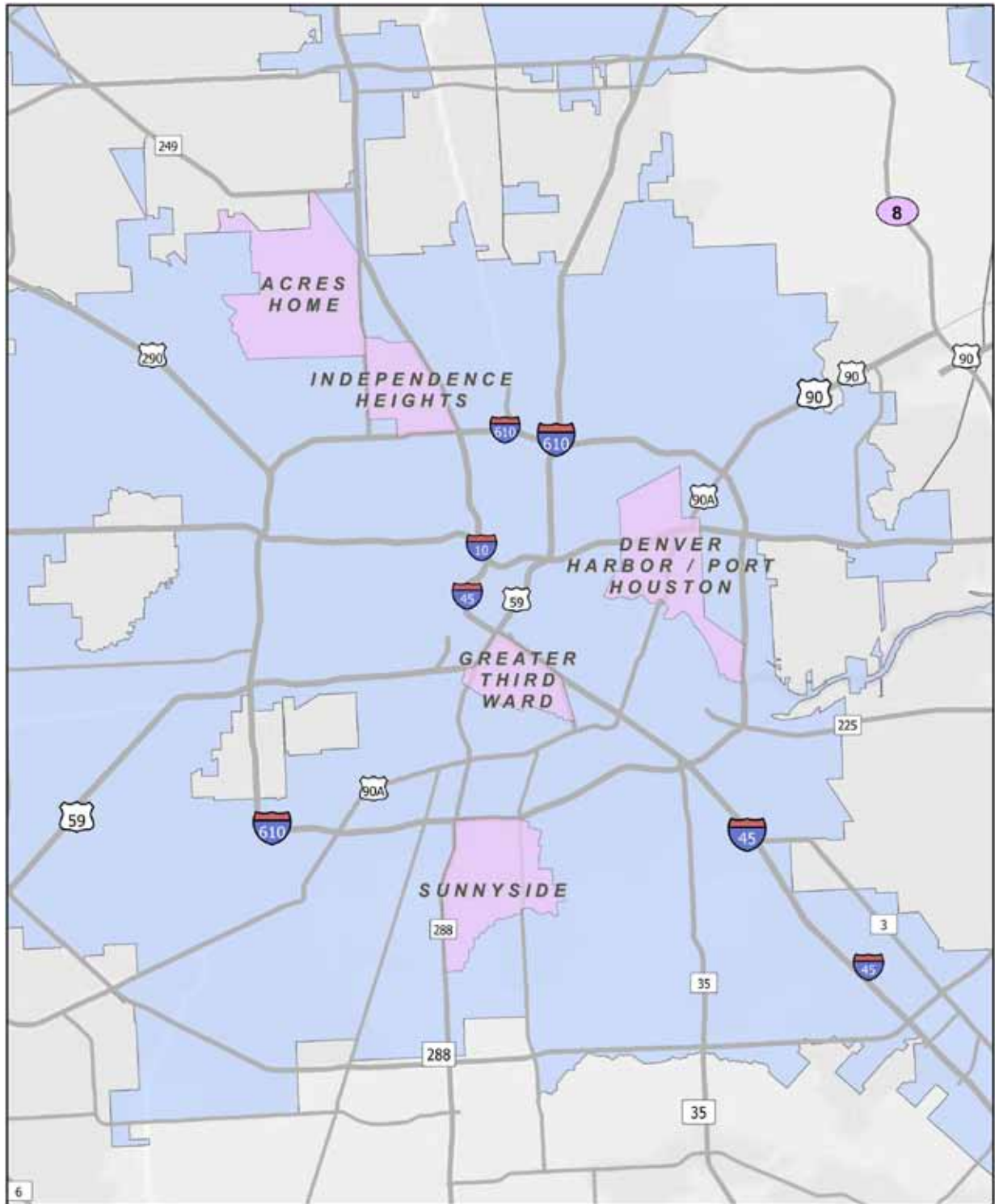


This map is intended for exhibit and supplemental purposes only.



Exhibit 8.1
City Identified Areas

As part of the public outreach process, the Texas Organizing Project (TOP) also developed a map of targeted communities that they believed needed the most attention. They met with their members and provided a map to the City of the communities that they believed needed additional support. The communities selected by TOP are shown in Exhibit 8.2.

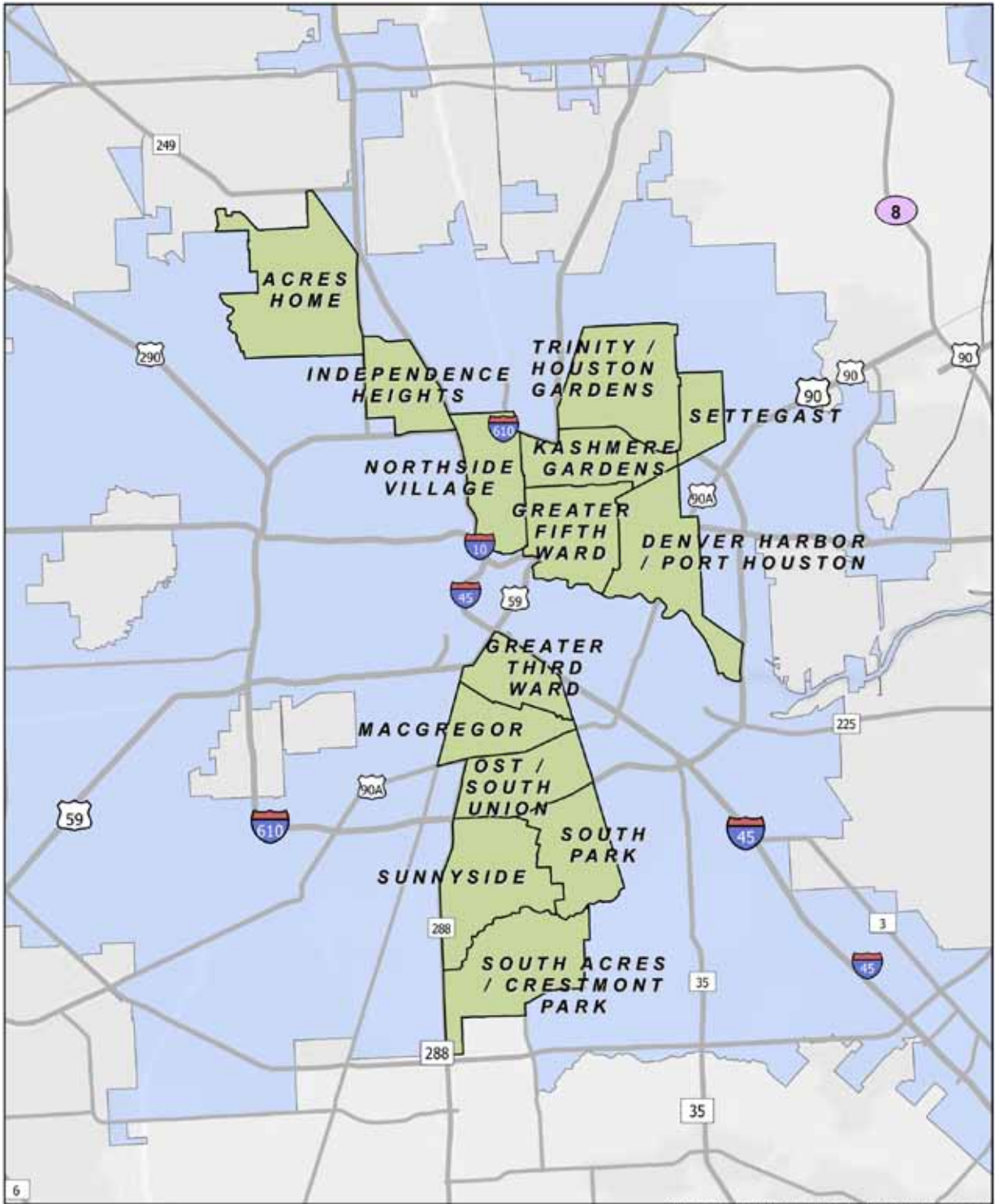


This map is intended for exhibit and supplemental purposes only.



Exhibit 8.2
Community Identified Areas

Many of the areas overlapped as communities within the City that had the most pressing need. These areas included not only damaged homes from Hurricane Ike, but could also deliver Fair Housing choice by being viable for improvements through the combination of mixed method financing. Exhibit 8.3 represents the neighborhoods identified by both the City and TOP.



This map is intended for exhibit and supplemental purposes only.



Exhibit 8.3
Combined Identified Areas

With community input, the City had to make a decision whether all nine neighborhoods would be included in the long range planning and targets for federal disaster recovery dollars. Ultimately, the city through a targeted public meeting process, working with state and local housing advocates and the Enterprise Management Team, determined that the best opportunity for success would be to concentrate efforts on two to four areas of investment that had the greatest need and were viable for redevelopment. This is not to say that the rest of the city will be ignored as these areas are improved, but concentrated efforts will be used in these four areas.

The selected target neighborhoods are; 1) Acres Homes, 2) Independence Heights, 3) Northside Village/Greater Fifth Ward/Denver Harbor/Magnolia Park, and 4) OST/South Union/Sunnyside/South Park.

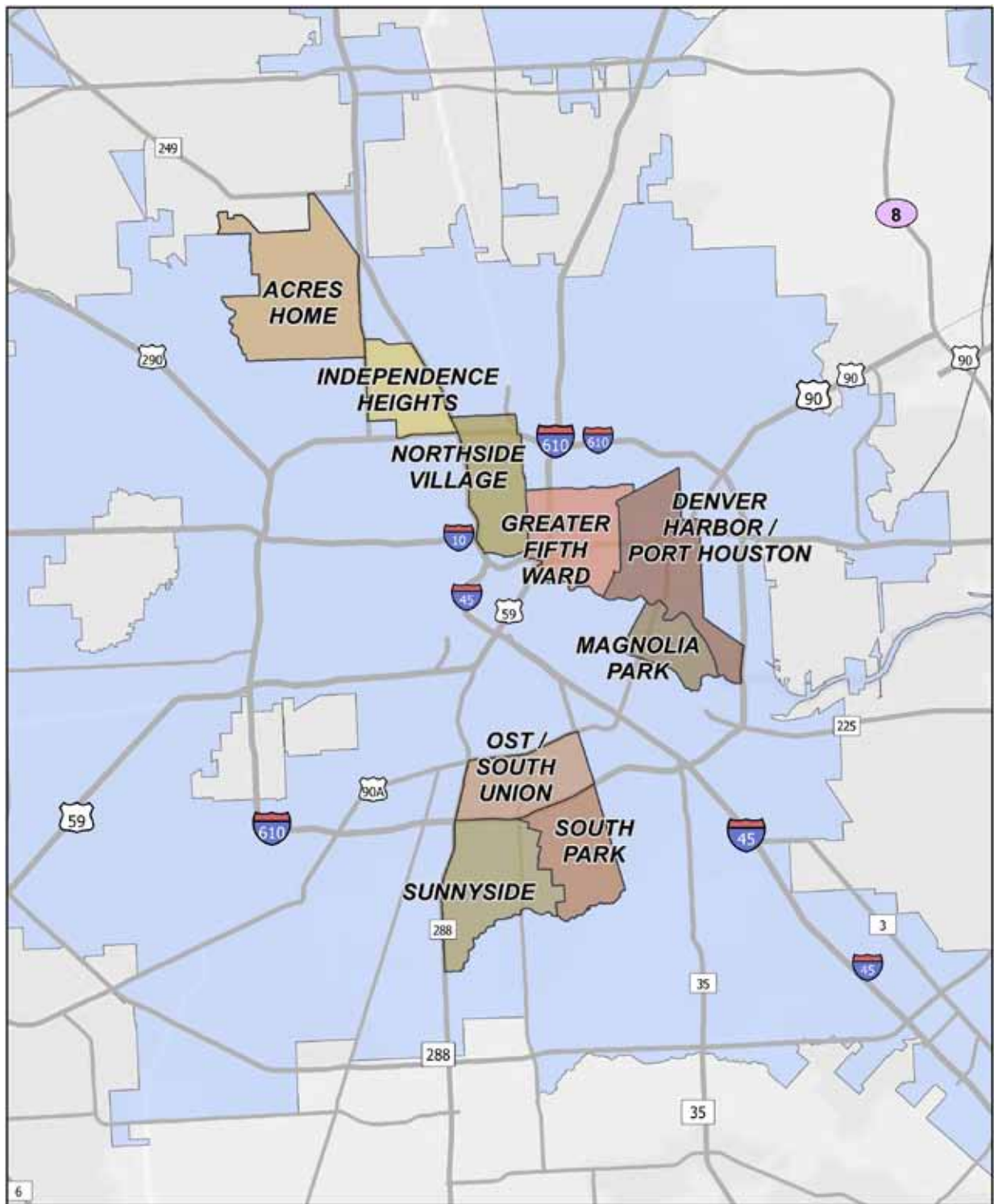
As part of the community input process, the City collected information about the selected communities and what issues were both positive and negative in the areas. This input process provided a wealth of information to help determine how to address the issues present in the selected communities. It also helped to determine how to invest in the areas.

The City of Houston wanted to go beyond the AFFH safe harbor of administering the HOP process for residents in the selected communities. As part of the City's commitment to improving conditions for its residents in the targeted communities, and thereby assisting in achieving more and better fair housing choices, the City has developed the Node process for targeted communities. In an effort to give more housing choices within higher opportunity areas without requiring residents to leave the communities that they are part of, these nodes will be target areas for improved housing, community services, jobs and public services in order to create stable racially and economically integrated communities. The node development program does not detract from the administration of the HOP process or the housing avenues open to the applicants; rather, it provides an additional choice for housing. During the public workshops 35 potential nodes were identified in the targeted communities.

In the public workshops, various intersection points where community assets, neighborhood challenges, access to transportation or major thoroughfares, and opportunities that are either existing, in the works or being discussed were identified. Where these characteristics intersected was identified and used in planning discussions.

The selected neighborhoods and the intersection of point characteristics represent a new way to look at development in these communities. One of the first developments in the area will be to use existing funds to help provide better access to housing. Using a combination of the HOP applicants and existing city programs, the City will develop a long range plan that allows for a graduated development in these existing established communities. Not all of the 35 potential nodes can be developed simultaneously so the nodes were divided into tiers.

The result of all the public meetings and development of the Needs Assessment is targeting the funding targets for programs and the appropriate distribution between income levels. The City's goal for this Needs Assessment was to present the areas that meet the characteristics of the HOP Guidelines and the higher opportunity area plans announced by Mayor Parker through agreement with HUD, TOP and the Fair Housing Complainants. The four-community node plan will work with disaster recovery funds for both single family and multi-family programs while meeting both objectives. The resulting targeted neighborhoods of opportunity are displayed in Exhibit 8.4.



This map is intended for exhibit and supplemental purposes only.



Exhibit 8.4
Agreed Upon Neighborhoods

The City's goal is to work not only with TOP and the statewide housing advocates, but also community partners such as:

- Houston Metro
- Harris County Flood Control District
- City Public Services
- Community Housing Development Organizations
- Community Development Councils
- Healthcare
- Social Service Programs

The City's implementation team is already in successful discussions with private sector developers in an effort to work together to transform these neighborhoods into development corridors that are places for higher opportunity living.

The City concurrent with this Needs Assessment is developing the necessary procurement documents to bring experienced professional planners to the table to assist the City in selecting the nodes and determining the best practices for the expenditure of these funds. The planners will also provide suggestions for determining an outreach plan that will maximize the use of the public and private funds to achieve the goals of Houston as a community that Mayor Parker, HUD and the local and state advocates adopted.

SECTION 9

Program Funding Plans

PROGRAM FUNDING PLANS

The City has received a total of \$152,215,565 for all activities in Round 2.2. While there may be some carryover funds from Round 1, because all funds are currently programmed for specific priorities those funds are not included in this Needs Assessment. Given that this Needs Assessment has identified \$4,641,526,959 in damages, it is clear that the City is not able to address all damage needs and must establish program priorities.

The City has worked with its initial planning team to establish funding priorities based on the Round 2.2 allocations. There are three broad activities to be considered under this plan. They are:

1. Homeowner Assistance Program (Includes HOP)
2. Homebuyer Assistance Program (Freestanding Non-HOP)
3. Rental Activities

The total amount of damage is so extensive and the remaining need is so great, any one program category could easily absorb all of the funds available and still not address the Hurricane Ike need. As part of the overall planning process, the City, TOP, and the statewide housing advocates believe that the most need at present is in the Homeowner Assistance Program and Rental Activities. The City previously administered an aggressive Homebuyer Assistance Program, so while not all of the need has been met for those residents, the other program activities have been determined to have more pervasive, current need.

As indicated earlier in this Needs Assessment, more of the City's residents live in rental units than owner occupied housing. The City's initial preference was to reflect that reality and direct more of the Round 2.2 funds to develop a larger rental program. However, in discussions with the ad hoc planning committee, and through the public hearing process, it became clear that the single family owner-occupied program needed attention to provide decent, safe, and sanitary housing and to address neighborhood degradation with houses in need of repair. Given the need, the City agreed with community advocates to place more emphasis on the Homeowner Assistance Program.

The Round 2.2 housing funds were divided 41.4% to Homeowner Assistance Program, 38.6% to Rental Programs, 20% to LMI Subsidized Rental, and 0% to Homebuyer Assistance Program as shown in Figure 9-1. The funding distribution will be consistent with the state guideline preference for elderly and special needs populations.

FIGURE 9-1: FUNDS BY ACTIVITY		
General Housing Activity Funding Available	\$152,215,565	100%
Single Family Activities for Round 2	\$ 63,076,220	41.4%
Rental Activities Round 2	\$ 58,846,754	38.6%
LMI Subsidized Rental	\$ 30,292,591	20%
Homebuyer Assistance Program	\$0	0%

FIGURE 9-2: HOMEOWNER ASSISTANCE PROGRAM FUNDING		
Activity within Homeowner Assistance	Percentage of Funding	Actual Funding Available
Homeowner Assistance	100%	\$ 63,076,220
Total	100%	\$ 63,076,220

FIGURE 9-3: RENTAL ACTIVITY PROGRAM FUNDING		
Activity within Rental Activities	Percentage of Funding	Actual Funding Available
Multi Family Rental	89%	\$52,433,966
Single Family Rental	11%	\$ 6,412,788
Total	100%	\$58,846,754

FIGURE 9-4: LMI SUBSIDIZED RENTAL		
Activity within LMI Subsidized Rental	Percentage of Funding	Actual Funding Available
LMI Subsidized Rental	100%	\$30,292,591
Total	100%	\$30,292,591

Conclusion

The City of Houston is committed to making these Hurricane damaged and sometimes forgotten communities stronger. The City is committed to affirmatively furthering fair housing by turning existing communities into stable racially and economically integrated communities of opportunity. With more than four billion dollars in damages, the City is working with the community to leverage the available funds. The City will look even further at future strategies to keep the progress being made in this initial effort moving forward. The City believes that the approval of this plan is in the best interest of the impacted communities, the City of Houston and the State of Texas.

APPENDIX A

Data Sources

DATA SOURCES

References

1. 2009-2011 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates
 - This data was used to determine percentage of population with special needs.
2. 2010 PL94-171 Data, US Census Bureau
 - This data was used to show population by race.
3. City of Houston Housing and Community Development 2012 Annual Action Plan Approved by HUD August 2012.
 - The Action Plan demonstrates the recognition of the affordable housing needs for this significant population with incomes below 50% AMFI is compelling.
4. Texas State Directory
 - Provides geographical information concerning counties within City of Houston.
5. 2010 Census Data, City of Houston
 - Provided data used in determining total population of the City of Houston.
 - Provided detail and breakouts of the City of Houston population by race and ethnicity and income.
6. Mayor's Office Home Page
 - Lists responsibilities of Mayor concerning general management of the City and enforcing laws and ordinances.
7. CLR Search
 - This data was used to show population broken out by age.

Calculation Explanations

1. Took population per Income Level from Figure 4-3 and divided by total Low-to-Moderate Income population of 441,806 to arrive at Percentages of population per Income Levels.
2. Total damages for City of Houston equaled \$4,641,526,959. Damagers per income bracket were calculated by taking the percentage for each income bracket per calculations in Figure 4-3 and multiplying by total damages.
3. Percentages exceed 100% because of rounding.
4. Used published HUD 2010 Income Limits and compared with 2010 Census of Population based on Income Amounts to arrive at Population Basis per Income Brackets. Total population of Low-to-Moderate Income equals 441,806.
5. Took population per Income Level from Figure 4-3 and divided by total Low -to-Moderate Income population of 441,806 to arrive at Percentages of population per Income Levels.
6. Total damages for City of Houston equaled \$4,641,526,959. Damagers per income bracket were calculated by taking the percentage for each income bracket per calculations in Figure 4-3 and multiplying by total damages.
7. Total Program Funding from Rounds 1 and 2 (\$87,256,565.00 and \$152,215,565, respectively) were multiplied by income bracket percentages to establish Total funds to be spent per income bracket.
8. To arrive at amounts to be spent per income bracket in Round 2, Round 1 funds were subtracted from total funding per income bracket. The Round 2 Bracket Anticipated amount is divided by the Total Bracket Funding to arrive at Round 2 Unmet Needs Percentage per income bracket.

APPENDIX B

Planning and Public Meeting Summaries

PLANNING AND PUBLIC MEETING SUMMARIES

The following is a memo from the Greater Houston Local Initiatives Support Corporation (LISC) to Director of the City of Houston Housing and Community Development, Neal Rackleff. The memo outlines the planning process used to build work groups and identify the nodes of opportunity. The memo also provides summaries of the work group and community meetings that the City of Houston conducted in order to ensure that community input was appropriately considered during the formation of the nodes of opportunity.



February 11, 2013

Attached please find the documents you requested to include in the Needs Assessment for the City of Houston Disaster Recovery Round II funding process.

LISC is granting permission to use the attached pages in the Needs Assessment public document in conjunction with this cover letter. This letter serves to provide important context for the community education and engagement process meeting summaries.

The community engagement and education process led by LISC in 2012 was originally designed to be a process to select the target neighborhoods. The client for LISC's assignment was the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development with the source of funding being CHDO-TA. The assignment changed in April 2012 when it was determined that the City of Houston would select the neighborhoods for the targeted Disaster Recovery funding. At that time, LISC was asked to facilitate a community input process for identifying "target nodes of opportunity" within the pre-selected neighborhoods. The City indicated that it would conduct a "deeper dive planning" process subsequent to the node identification which would include a community participation component. The City HCDD did request that we do an extensive engagement process involving as many community members as possible.

In order to complete our assignment, LISC asked the City of Houston Housing and Community Development Department staff a number of questions about the City's revitalization goals and other resources that would be committed to the comprehensive approach which was being described. LISC also requested information related to the guidelines and rules for the DRII funding. These points of information would be critical to our leading the process and answering questions so that the public could provide appropriate input for targeting areas, especially for those persons who are less familiar with redevelopment and intensely interested in the disaster recovery funding process.

At that time, the City of Houston stated the information being requested was not available and was under development. They were in an early stage of a process which was different from the previous disaster recovery efforts and had not yet received approval from the State of Texas for the proposal to use the DR2 funds. We understand that position and respect the City's need to remain flexible.

Due to the information needed to properly carry out a robust community engagement process being unavailable, LISC communicated to the City, HUD, and other key stakeholders that the process we would lead would not be a broad based outreach and engagement process involving the largest possible number of community members. Instead, we took a targeted approach to engage key stakeholders and representatives who would be involved and be prepared to engage larger groups and a broader representative group from the community in the City's deeper dive planning process.

As a result, our outreach, education, and engagement process had limited participation considering the size of the population for the target neighborhoods. As new community members learned of the process and attended, they were always welcomed and included in the subsequent communications.

Please let me know if you have any further questions or need additional clarification.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Amanda Timm", with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Amanda Timm

Cc: Neal Rackleff, Director, City of Houston Housing and Community Development Department
Benito Rodriguez, Senior CPD Representative, U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development

Meetings Conducted (2012)

February 16 – Meeting of City of Houston Officials, TOP, TxLIHIS, and LISC

HCDD recommends a task force/working group of selected organizations be created for neighborhood selection process. Organizations recommended for invitation. LISC asked to facilitate first meeting of the working group.

March 8 – First meeting of the initial members of Working Group

Attendees: 29 persons

Activity: Orient initial members of the work group requested by HCDD and TOP with input from LISC. Review demographic and disaster related data. Discuss the process for CHDO and community education and target neighborhood selection in the summer coordinated by LISC followed by an intensive planning process led by the City starting in September.

Outcomes: Initial understanding of the process. Community commitment to neighborhood selection process. Identification of other proposed participants. Communicated to the group that they would assist in the neighborhood selection process, however there was some other clarification needed from HUD before proceeding related to a community visioning process by Enterprise.

April 27 – Meeting of the working group and the City of Houston

Attendees: 33 persons

Activity: Bring together HCDD leadership with key community representatives from working group for updates on proposed target neighborhoods, selection process, request for work going forward. Exercise in community groups to identify areas in targeted neighborhoods current development, opportunities, and blight. The City communicated the change in timeline to the group for the neighborhood selection and reviewed the proposed target areas and their rationale for selection. Meeting included an exercise on challenges and opportunities within the proposed target areas. This information will be used as one layer of information in the node selection process.

Outcomes: Clarification of information. Support for proposed target areas with concerns voiced about the lack of community input in the process. Commitment from HCDD to have more inclusive processes going forward. Agreement from attendees to assist with identification of target nodes to recommend to City for “deeper dive” planning process for the nodes conducted by the City starting in September.

June 5 – Kickoff Meeting for the Node Targeting and Learning Process

Attendees: 24 persons

Activity: Begin expanding participation beyond a few CHDOs and key nonprofits to more CHDOs and key community leaders from target areas. Provide an overview of the process. Provide early data that is available. Allow the City HCDD to describe the Disaster Funding opportunity.

Outcomes: Identification of numerous questions from the community where clarity was requested. Community commitment to participate, but concern about lack of clarity regarding how the DR funding would work and related rules and restrictions. Commitment from HCDD to prepare a memo to begin clarifying some issues.

July 11 – Understanding and Using Information Learning Sessions

Attendees: 32 persons

Activity: Learning session on key data used to understand neighborhood conditions, population considerations and elements of creating markets to attract redevelopment. Review where to find various

data and how to use it for various activities relevant to CHDOs, community nonprofits and resident leaders. Sources included census data, property data and neighborhood condition information.

Outcomes: Increased understanding of CHDOs and community leaders about the correlation between data and decision making.

July 26 – Best Practices and Target Node Identification Sessions

Attendees: 53 persons

Activities: Presentations from national revitalization experts and planning firms on best practices from other cities. Target area work groups to collect data and continue target node identification.

Outcomes: Increased understanding of best practices and opportunities for redevelopment in target areas through case studies and small group interaction with planning and revitalization experts. Active engagement from community participants with key information on community assets, challenges and conditions for node development shared.

July –August – Community work on node identification.

TOP hosted a series of community meetings on July 11, July 21, and two meetings on July 28. Information was shared with LISC. LISC attended the July 11 meeting. LISC facilitators provided support at the two TOP meetings on July 28. LISC provided support for a community initiated meeting in Acres Homes on August 14.

Dates	Meetings	Attendance
7/11 & 7/28	TOP Hosted Meetings – Acres Homes (7/28 facilitated by LISC Consultant)	60
7/21	TOP Hosted Meeting – Denver Harbor	60
7/28	TOP Hosted Meeting – South Sector (LISC Consultant Facilitated)	57
8/14	LISC Facilitated Meeting in Acres Homes	50

August 22– Refining choices of target nodes and Market Conditions, Elements for Impact

Attendees: 76 persons

Activity: Review recommended target nodes based on community input to date. Learning about market conditions and considerations for development and communities of opportunity. Application of the knowledge on market conditions and elements for impact to review of proposed nodes, additional information about nodes and prioritization.

Outcomes: Prioritization of target nodes. Increased knowledge about market conditions and redevelopment opportunities in the target areas.

August 30– Final Confirmation of Target Nodes and Discussion of Next Steps

Attendees: 66 persons

Activity: Review target nodes. Collect final comments. Identify priority nodes, if not identified previously. Discuss next steps and anticipated City HCDD Planning Process for the Target Nodes.

Desired Outcomes: Community understanding of LISC facilitated process. Participant consensus on nodes to submit to City HCDD. Preparedness for participating in the HCDD Target Node Planning Process and redevelopment efforts.

APPENDIX C

Public Comments and Document Responses

PUBLIC COMMENTS AND DOCUMENT RESPONSES

On February 25, 2013 the City of Houston posted a draft of the Needs Assessment on their website to be available for 17 days for public comment. A public notice was also printed in the Houston Chronicle letting citizens know where to find the Needs Assessment draft and to announce the date of the public hearing. A public hearing was held on Tuesday, March 12, 2013 to allow the community to provide comments on the Needs Assessment draft. Approximately 50 people were in attendance of this public hearing. The City's Housing and Community Development Department (HCDD) gave a presentation explaining the selection process of the areas identified in the Needs Assessment. After the presentation, 15 different members of the audience approached the platform to offer comment. The City also received 5 written comments during this time. All comments were responded to in writing by the City within a 10 day time frame. The presentation, written responses to the comments, and a full transcript of the public hearing were made available on the City of Houston's website. The written responses are also included in this appendix along with a summary of comments from the public hearing. All necessary adjustments from the public comment period have been incorporated into the final document of the City of Houston's Needs Assessment.



Agenda

Public Hearing on the Hurricane Ike, Round 2, Phase 2 Needs Assessment

**Tuesday, March 12, 2013
City Hall Annex
900 Bagby Street
Houston, Texas 77002**

Welcoming and Introduction

**Neal Rackleff, Director
Housing & Community Development Department**

CDBG-DR Background

**Neighborhood Overview & Needs
Assessment Data**

**Dr. Alfred Henson, Staff Analyst
Housing & Community Development**

Targeted Outreach Plan

**Steve Tinnermon, Deputy Director
Housing & Community Development Department**

3 Minute BREAK

Public Comment Period

**Brenda Arnold Scott, Deputy Assistant Director
Housing & Community Development Department**

Adjournment

**Neal Rackleff, Director
Housing & Community Development Department**

Public Hearing
Hurricane Ike Round 2, Phase 2 Needs Assessment
Tuesday, March 12, 2013
General Sign - In Sheet

Please print legibly

Note : The General Sign - In Sheet is a public record. Any information provided will be made available for public viewing.

	Name	Organization	Address		
1	Tiffany Schwarzwiler	HORNE-LLP	Street:	PO Box:	
			City:	State:	Zip:
2	Robert Penfroe	HORNE-LLP	Street:	PO Box:	
			City:	State:	Zip:
3	Randall Tucker	Ayrshire Corp	Street:	PO Box:	
			City:	State:	Zip:
4	Jennifer Wagner	Avenue CDC	Street: 2505 Washington Ave	PO Box:	
			City:	State:	Zip:
5	Curtis Wilson JR.	Coalition for the Homeless	Street: 600 JEFFERSON	PO Box:	
			City: HOUSTON	State: TX	Zip: 77095
6	Jason Holoubek	Avenue CDC	Street: 2505 Washington Ave	PO Box:	
			City:	State:	Zip:
7	Paulette M. Wagner	Mar. Yegor Trub C. A.	Street: 4918 Ventura Blvd	PO Box:	
			City: Houston	State: TX	Zip: 77021
8	Amanda Timm	LISC	Street: 1111 N Loop W	PO Box:	
			City: HOUSTON	State: TX	Zip: 77005
9	Sue Lovell	Intermar Barrow Salazar	Street:	PO Box:	
			City:	State:	Zip:
10	Tina Council	LISC	Street: 1111 N Loop W	PO Box:	
			City:	State:	Zip: 77005
11	Michelle Poling	TXUHS	Street:	PO Box:	
			City:	State:	Zip:
12	Christon Rose	SEHTA - SD #88	Street:	PO Box:	
			City:	State:	Zip:
13	Rev Kevin Collins, OM	TMO	Street: 7250 HUMPHREY	PO Box:	
			City: HOUSTON	State:	Zip: 77011
14	OSCAR VEGA	RESIDENT	Street: 509 FRISCO ST	PO Box:	
			City: HOUSTON	State: TX	Zip: 77022
15	Diana Fleck	SEHTA (MacGregor Park-Texas)	Street:	PO Box:	
			City:	State:	Zip:
16	Kelvin Quorum	SEHTA - Mac Gregor - Texas	Street:	PO Box:	
			City:	State:	Zip:
17	Robert B. Blake Jr	GREATER WARD AMES	Street: 6822 ARGONILLA	PO Box:	
			City: HOUSTON	State: TX	Zip: 77081
18	Bridgette Murray	Pleasantville ASHC	Street: 1403 Lauretide	PO Box:	
			City: Houston	State: TX	Zip: 77029
19	Yvonne Brouce	HOUSE	Street: 602 E 35th	PO Box:	
			City: Houston	State: TX	Zip: 77022
20	Vicki Garrett Pinkston	Sunnyside Up! Sunnyside on the Bayou	Street: 3022 NITH STREET	PO Box:	
			City: HOUSTON	State: TX	Zip: 77057

Public Hearing
Hurricane Ike Round 2, Phase 2 Needs Assessment
Tuesday, March 12, 2013
General Sign - In Sheet

Please print legibly

Note : The General Sign - In Sheet is a public record. Any information provided will be made available for public viewing.

	Name	Organization	Address		
20			City:	State:	Zip:
21	John Gambini	Watermark Residential	Street: 1313 AR 620	PO Box:	
22	Paul D Charles	Neighborhood Recovery CDC	City: Lakeview	State: TX	Zip: 78734
23	Amy Inman	AAE AFF Hwc	Street: 5416 Alameda RD	PO Box:	
24	Thompson	HOUE	City: Houston	State: TX	Zip: 77004
25	Rev David Madison	Greater Ward AME Church	Street: 1302 D Dallas	PO Box:	
26	Andre' Wagner	Dwight Boykins for District D	City: Houston	State: TX	Zip: 77019
27	Betty Gregory	TOP	Street: 5531 Berry Ave	PO Box:	
28	Robin Anderson	Access Homes Super Neighborhood	City: Houston	State:	Zip: 77057
29	Lawler Dawes	N/A	Street: 6822 Aracella	PO Box:	
30	Kathy Brewster	NECL	City: Houston	State: TX	Zip: 77091
31	Elaine Johnson	South Union Civic Assoc	Street: 3100 Cleburne St #150	PO Box:	
32	Eric R Johnson	SOUTH UNION CIVIC ASSOCIATION	City: Houston	State: TX	Zip: 77004
33	Michael Halpin	TX 18th	Street: P. O. Box 450172	PO Box:	
34			City: HOUE	State: TX	Zip: 77045
35			Street:	PO Box:	
36			City:	State:	Zip:
37			Street:	PO Box:	
38			City:	State:	Zip:
39			Street:	PO Box:	
			City:	State:	Zip:

12/2/2009

Public Hearing
Hurricane Ike Round 2, Phase 2 Needs Assessment
Tuesday, March 12, 2013
General Sign - In Sheet

Please print legibly

Note : The Speaker Sign - In Sheet is a public record. Any information provided will be made available for public viewing.

	Name	Organization Name	Address		
1	Diana Lerma ✓	Lindale Park Civic	Street: 218 Joyce Street	PO Box:	
			City: Houston	State: TX	Zip: 77009
2	Debbie Altier ✓	Alexandria CB	Street: 886 24322	PO Box:	
			City: Houston	State: TX	Zip: 77279
3	FR SAL DE GEORGE	ST. PATRICK	Street: 4918 Cochran	PO Box:	
			City: Houston	State: TX	Zip: 77009
4	Paulette Wagner ✓	McHargu-Toulce	Street: 11011 Hank	PO Box:	
			City: Houston	State: TX	Zip: 77060
5	Alvin Baez Bird ✓	3300 Ward	Street:	PO Box:	
			City:	State:	Zip:
6	Sue Covez	Same	Street:	PO Box:	
			City:	State:	Zip:
7	John Henneberger ✓	Tx Low Income Housing	Street: 608 Powell St	PO Box:	
			City: Austin	State: TX	Zip: 78703
8	Joan Holmbeck ✓	Lamar CDC	Street:	PO Box:	
			City:	State:	Zip:
9	Joe Lopez ✓	Morse (1/1000) / Gail / Parker	Street: 614 Westland	PO Box:	
			City: Houston	State: TX	Zip: 77072
10	Karin Hamby ✓	Hamby & Pratt	Street:	PO Box:	
			City:	State:	Zip:
11	Jeff Pratt ✓	Hamby & Pratt	Street:	PO Box:	
			City:	State:	Zip:
12	Dorothy M. Norris ✓	S.O. Neigh Bombed	Street: 3414 N OAH ST	PO Box:	
		(NIGATORS ASSN)	City: NEWARK	State: TX	Zip: 77021
13	Bridgette Murray ✓	See other sheet	Street:	PO Box:	
			City:	State:	Zip:
14	DAVID GOSWICK ✓	HOUSE (SCENIC)	Street: 602 East 35th	PO Box:	
			City: Houston	State: TX	Zip: 77022
15	Ruby Mosley ✓	Kopas Home Sr.	Street:	PO Box:	
			City:	State:	Zip:
16	Kurt Brainer ✓	Charm / Brainer / Lise / Dora / White / Davis / Chandra / Brown	Street: 744 Brainerd DR	PO Box:	
			City: Houston	State: TX	Zip: 77041
17	Charles F. Frazier	Citizen	Street:	PO Box:	
		Alexis / Brown / Council	City:	State:	Zip:
18	Eric Johnson		Street:	PO Box:	
			City:	State:	Zip:
19	Andie Timewald		Street:	PO Box:	
			City:	State:	Zip:
20	Cisco Vega		Street:	PO Box:	
			City:	State:	Zip:
	Pauline Brown		Street:	PO Box:	

12/2/2009

Public Hearing
Hurricane Ike Round 2, Phase 2 Needs Assessment
Tuesday, March 12, 2013
General Sign - In Sheet

Please print legibly

Note : The Speaker Sign - In Sheet is a public record. Any information provided will be made available for public viewing.

	Name	Organization Name	Address		
21			City:	State:	Zip:
22	Kathy Blueford-Daniel	Community Seward	Street:		PO Box:
			City:	State:	Zip:
23	James Davis District 6	City Council Member	Street:		PO Box:
			City:	State:	Zip:
24	Andre Wagner	Texas Southern University	Street: 3100 Cleburne St. #1528		PO Box:
			City: Houston	State: TX	Zip: 77004
25	Paulina Duenas	Mac Brown Laboratory	Street:		PO Box:
			City:	State:	Zip:
26	OSCAR VEGA		Street:		PO Box:
			City:	State:	Zip:
27			Street:		PO Box:
			City:	State:	Zip:
28			Street:		PO Box:
			City:	State:	Zip:
29			Street:		PO Box:
			City:	State:	Zip:
30			Street:		PO Box:
			City:	State:	Zip:
31			Street:		PO Box:
			City:	State:	Zip:
32			Street:		PO Box:
			City:	State:	Zip:
33			Street:		PO Box:
			City:	State:	Zip:
34			Street:		PO Box:
			City:	State:	Zip:
35			Street:		PO Box:
			City:	State:	Zip:
36			Street:		PO Box:
			City:	State:	Zip:
37			Street:		PO Box:
			City:	State:	Zip:
38			Street:		PO Box:
			City:	State:	Zip:
39			Street:		PO Box:
			City:	State:	Zip:
40			Street:		PO Box:
			City:	State:	Zip:
41			Street:		PO Box:
			City:	State:	Zip:

12/2/2009

RESPONSES TO COMMENTS FROM PUBLIC HEARING

Commenter 1: Commented that Northside Village would be a good candidate to receive funding.

City Response: The City of Houston appreciates the support for the node designation process. The determination of which nodes will be targeted will be completed after a planning process as part of the Outreach Plan.

Commenter 2: Commented that Northside Village would be a good candidate to receive funding. Commenter would also like to see low income housing priority for single mothers with young children.

City Response: The City of Houston appreciates the support for the node designation process. The determination of which nodes will be targeted will be completed after a planning process as part of the Outreach Plan.

Commenter 3: Commented that the Fifth Ward is suffering due to Hurricane Ike damages and is in need of funding.

City Response: The City of Houston appreciates the support for the node designation process. The determination of which nodes will be targeted will be completed after a planning process as part of the Outreach Plan.

Commenter 4: Comments

- a. The Needs assessment fails to provide infrastructure information.
- b. There should be more information on rental housing.
- c. Income targeting is based on the wrong information.
- d. No information for special needs in rental.
- e. Need to address not just rental income but affordable rents.
- f. The Capital needs for Houston Housing Authority are not eligible expenses; replacement of housing for Houston Housing Authority is, but not capital improvements.
- g. LJA information provides damage information but not income information, should use FEMA data instead.
- h. Need to provide for very low income occupancy in rental.
- i. Outreach plan should have a public hearing since it is not available today.
- j. Elderly disabled targeting cannot displace Families without a Fair Housing Violation.

City Response:

- a. We have reviewed the Conciliation Agreement, the State Housing Guidelines and the Housing Opportunity Program Guidelines and cannot find a requirement to include infrastructure programs in the Needs Assessment. If the General Land Office provides guidance to the contrary, we will amend the Needs Assessment.
- b. Rental housing is addressed as an important component with approximately 50% of all Houstonians renting. We have discussed vacancy rates in the city and addressed the need for additional rental housing. The City is committed to low income rents, including a large portion of the funds being provided to Houston Housing Authority (HHA) who can provide additional subsidies to lower the overall rents.
- c. The Needs Assessment drafting team looked at published income totals, HUD FEMA data totals, and damage based on census information. The income buckets of Very Low-income (37%), Low-income (29%) and Moderate-income (34%) are consistent with the available information. The City of Houston is engaging in an active planning phase that will help clarify the income bracket funding. The income buckets will again

be addressed during the Outreach Plan once the planning phase is complete. The City recognizes that the final implemented allocation will be adjusted, as informed by the planning process, in order to deliver the desired outcome of stable, racially, ethnically, and economically mixed communities.

- d. The City is committed to addressing special needs in rental. The City will require all Multifamily units to meet the standards, will fully implement the requirements of Texas Government Code §2306.514.
- e. The City will limit the rents according the rules and requirements addressed in the guidelines. The City agrees that more affordable rents are a need, however rent restrictions are not an issue addressed in the Needs Assessment.
- f. The City agrees with the comment that the Houston Housing Authority's (HHA) capital needs are not a valid expense with CDBG-DR funds. The purpose of including the language regarding the capital needs of the HHA represents the need for additional subsidized housing throughout the city. HHA is the logical place to address this need. The information is from the City of Houston's Consolidated Plan and is not a funding plan using DR funds.
- g. See response c. above.
- h. See responses e. and f. above.
- i. The City is committed to providing a comment period for the Outreach Plan, but will follow the submission of the Needs Assessment and the planning process.
- j. The City will meet the intention of the Housing Guidelines to provide priorities to elderly and persons with disabilities, but will also make certain that families have been included. If it is a determination for one spot then preference would go to an elderly or special needs person, but not to the exclusion of all others.

Commenter 5: Commented that Northside Village is an area where funding is needed. Commenter is impressed with the outreach activities of gathering community input and feels that the City should use disaster recovery funds where other funding is currently being implemented.

City Response: The City appreciates the support for the Needs Assessment. It is the intention of the City to review the materials from the planners and assess the potential for private investment, public investment, and the needs of the community.

Commenter 6: Commented that he participated in the public meetings to propose choices of Super Neighborhoods to receive funding. The Northside recommendation as a node seems to coincide with the findings. Commenter is concerned that relocating applicants could cause their cost of living to increase.

City Response: The City of Houston appreciates the support for the node designation process. The determination of which nodes will be targeted will be completed after a planning process as part of the Outreach Plan. It is important to note that the program that includes a relocation option, which is just that, an option as part of a Fair Housing Choice program called the Homeowner Opportunity Program. No one will be forced to relocate.

Commenter 7: Presented petition actively seeking construction to build housing for elderly in the South Union area. Commenter thinks South Union is the best candidate for funding assistance.

City Response: The City of Houston appreciates the support for the node designation process. The determination

of which nodes will be targeted will be completed after a planning process as part of the Outreach Plan.

Commenter 8: Commented that Acres Home was in need of infrastructure to prevent flooding and that she would like to see the application process move quicker. Commenter would also like to see more residential areas versus commercial construction.

City Response: The City of Houston appreciates the support for the node designation process. The determination of which nodes will be targeted will be completed after a planning process as part of the Outreach Plan.

Commenter 9: Commented that Acres Home was in need of attention due to the elderly population that still has damaged homes due to Hurricane Ike. Also, would like to see infrastructure improvements to reduce flooding in the area. Commenter was opposed to multifamily units being created in the neighborhood.

City Response: The City of Houston appreciates the support for the node designation process. The determination of which nodes will be targeted will be completed after a planning process as part of the Outreach Plan.

Commenter 10: Commented that Acres Home was in need of improved infrastructure to prevent flooding and that he is opposed to multifamily units being created in the neighborhood. Commenter would like to see more funding in the Acres Home neighborhood.

City Response: The City of Houston appreciates the support for the node designation process. The determination of which nodes will be targeted will be completed after a planning process as part of the Outreach Plan.

Commenter 11: Commented that the elderly in the South Union neighborhood are in need of housing assistance that does not consist of multifamily units. Commenter would like to see single family having priority in order to preserve legacies.

City Response: The City of Houston appreciates the support for the node designation process. The determination of which nodes will be targeted will be completed after a planning process as part of the Outreach Plan.

Commenter 12: Commented that open ditches need to be replaced with proper infrastructure to reduce flooding city-wide. Commenter does not want to see applicants relocated, but would rather have the neighborhood redeveloped to bring in businesses such as grocery stores.

City Response: The City of Houston appreciates the support for the node designation process. The determination of which nodes will be targeted will be completed after a planning process as part of the Outreach Plan. It is important to note that the program that includes a relocation option, which is just that, an option as part of a Fair Housing Choice program called the Homeowner Opportunity Program. No one will be forced to relocate.

Commenter 13: Commented that funds should be used to jump start assistance for residents of the Third Ward. If none are available through this round of funding, he would like to see Round 3 concentrate on the Third Ward area.

City Response: The City conducted extensive public hearings over more than seven months to determine areas to be included in the Node selections. The City will consider all areas that also need additional support when making funding and resource allocation decisions, no matter what the funding source. There is no Round 3 planned with the CDBG DR funds.

Commenter 14: Commented that he would like to see the process move quicker so that he may apply for housing assistance in the Northside area.

City Response: We appreciate the difficulties five years after the storm that many people still need assistance. The Needs Assessment does not deal with individual applicants.

Commenter 15: Commented that she does not want to see multifamily units built in her neighborhood. She would rather see the elderly receive repairs to their current homes.

City Response: The City understands that there are issues surrounding multi-family housing. Approximately 50% of all Houstonians rent rather than own housing and multifamily housing is an important part of addressing that need. We appreciate that the speaker desires to assist elderly.

A transcript of the public hearing will be available on the City of Houston website no later than Thursday, March 21, 2013 at 10:00 a.m.

RESPONSE TO WRITTEN PUBLIC COMMENT RECEIVED

Rev. David Israel Madison – Greater Ward AME Church

Comment Received: “The allocation and execution of the Round 1 funds and plan is taking way too long. Single family dwellings should be a priority. People should not be moved from ownership to rental. Infrastructure must be improved in these communities. Changes should be as visible as possible in order to lift the moral of communities and attract private investment.”

City Response: The City appreciates the difficulties five years after the storm that many people still need assistance. The Needs Assessment does not, however, deal with Round 1 applications. There are funds targeted to single family dwellings and the program does not include moving applicants from ownership to rental properties. Infrastructure is not addressed in the Needs Assessment.

Jon Cooper

Comment Received: “I commented that people should not be moved to areas where their overall cost of living will increase. This is a response to the Director’s comment: If it is to people’s advantage that they move further away from the central city, they should move there. If it will cost a given person more to move and live in that area, the City needs to make that person aware of this and give them other options.”

City Response: No one will be forced to relocate. The program that includes a voluntary relocation option (Homeowner Opportunity Program) gives the applicant the option of relocating after communicating with a mobility counselor to explore what is best for the individual applicant’s situation. Detailed information and counseling will be made available to eligible applicants concerning their options for assistance.

Dorothy Norris – Vice President New South Union Civic Association

Comment Received: The City received a support letter and petition in support of Tierwester Senior Village proposed in South Union by Water Mark Tierwester, Ltd.

City Response: The City of Houston appreciates the support for the node designation process. The determination of which nodes will be targeted will be completed after a planning process as part of the Outreach Plan. Disaster Recovery funds must be used according to Federal and State Guidelines. Your letter will be forwarded to the appropriate staff.

Amanda Timm – Executive Director, Houston with Local Initiatives Support Corporation (LISC)

Comment Received: They City received a letter from LISC requesting additional language to be added to Section 7 of the Needs Assessment. LISC facilitated several public meetings to gather community support and input for the identification of targeted nodes of opportunity for Disaster Recovery investment. LISC also mentioned that through local philanthropy, LISC contributed more than \$10,000 to ensure the process went well and the participants were appropriately accommodated.

City Response: The City of Houston appreciates LISC's efforts and support in facilitating the public meetings during this process, as well as, the financial support provided. Please note the changes made to Section 7 of the Needs Assessment final document addressing the concerns raised.

John Henneberger – Co-Director Texas Low Income Housing Information Service

Comments Received: The City of Houston received a letter with the following points summarized below.

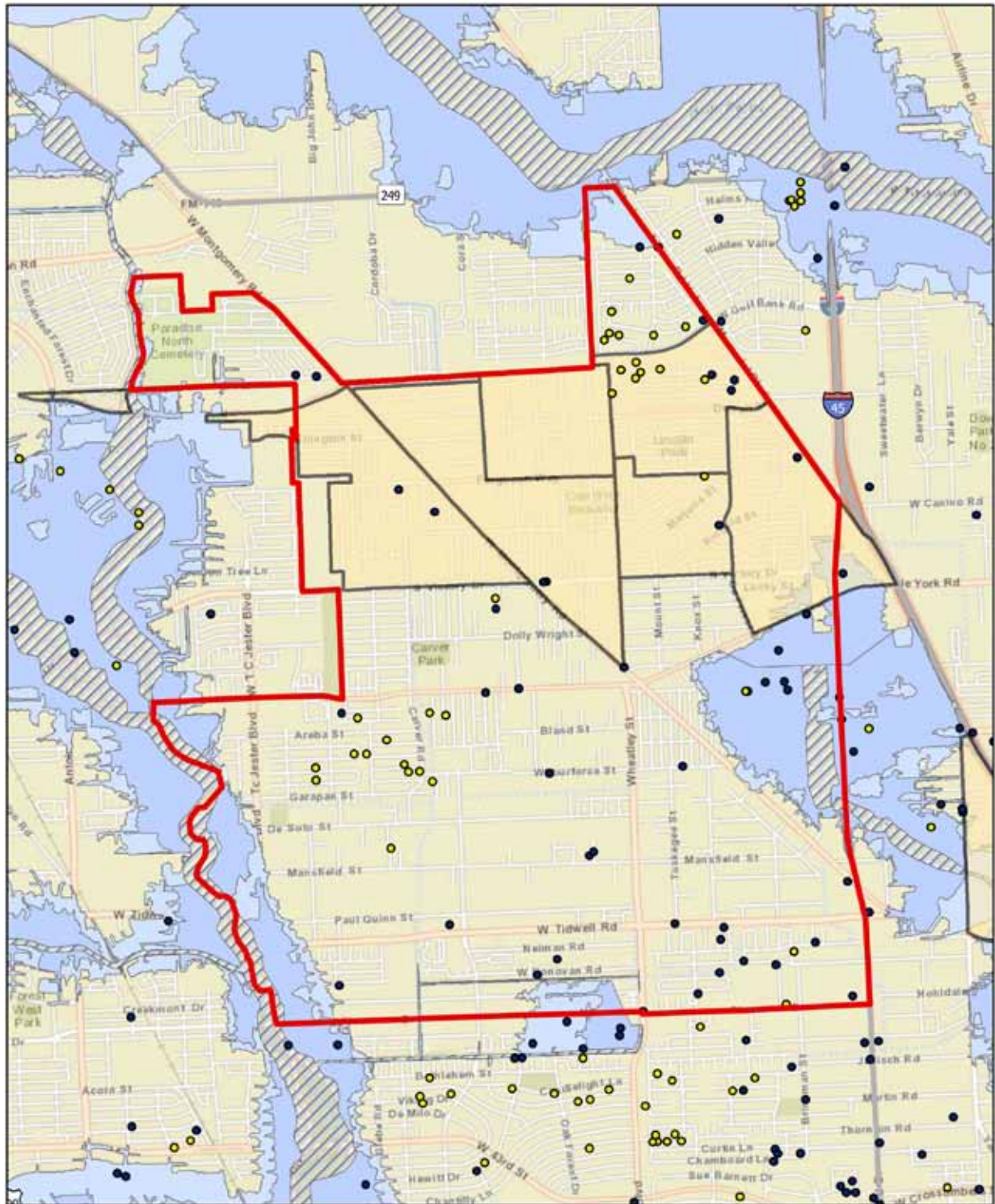
- a. The draft Needs Assessment uses an incorrect income targeting formula to determine the required economic targeting brackets. The income targeting discussion on page 36 of the Needs Assessment details this incorrect income targeting formula. The data on FEMA claims by income should be presented and analyzed in the Needs Assessment.
- b. Houston has not distinguished between homeowners and renter in its Needs Assessment. Houston needs to produce a separate Needs Assessment for rental housing.
- c. Rental units from Round 1 can only be credited to VLI or LI targeting brackets if they are actually occupancy restricted and the rents are affordable to that income group.
- d. The discussion of public housing needs is confusing and should be clarified.
- e. The elderly and disable preference cannot be implemented in a way that disadvantages other protected classes under the Fair Housing Act, particularly households with children.
- f. The City should consider including its analysis of non-housing disaster recovery needs in the Needs Assessment.

City Response:

- a. The Needs Assessment drafting team looked at published income totals, HUD FEMA data totals, and damage based on census information. The income buckets of Very Low-income (37%), Low-income (29%) and Moderate-income (34%) are consistent with the available information. The City of Houston is engaging in an active planning phase that will help clarify the income bracket funding. The income buckets will again be addressed during the Outreach Plan once the planning phase is complete. The City recognizes that the final implemented allocation will be adjusted, as informed by the planning process, in order to deliver the desired outcome of stable, racially, ethnically, and economically mixed communities.
- b. Rental housing is addressed as an important component with approximately 50% of all Houstonians renting. We have discussed vacancy rates in the city and addressed the need for additional rental housing. The City is committed to supporting low income rents, including a large portion of the funds being provided to Houston Housing Authority, who can provide additional subsidies to lower the overall rents.
- c. The City will limit the rents according the rules and requirements addressed in the guidelines. The City agrees that more affordable rents are a need, however rent restrictions are not an issue discussed in the Needs Assessment.
- d. The City agrees with the comment that the Houston Housing Authority's (HHA) capital needs are not a valid expense with CDBG-DR funds. The purpose of including the language regarding the capital needs of the HHA represents the need for additional subsidized housing throughout the city. HHA is the logical place to address this need. The information is from the City of Houston's Consolidated Plan and is not a funding plan using DR funds.
- e. The City will meet the intention of the Housing Guidelines to provide priorities to elderly and persons with disabilities, but will also make certain that families have been included. If it is a determination for one spot then the preference would go to an elderly or special needs person, but not to the exclusion of all others.
- f. We have reviewed the Conciliation Agreement, the State Housing Guidelines and the Housing Opportunity Program Guidelines and cannot find a requirement to include infrastructure programs in the Needs Assessment. If the General Land Office provides guidance to the contrary, we will amend the Needs Assessment.

APPENDIX D

Primary Target Areas

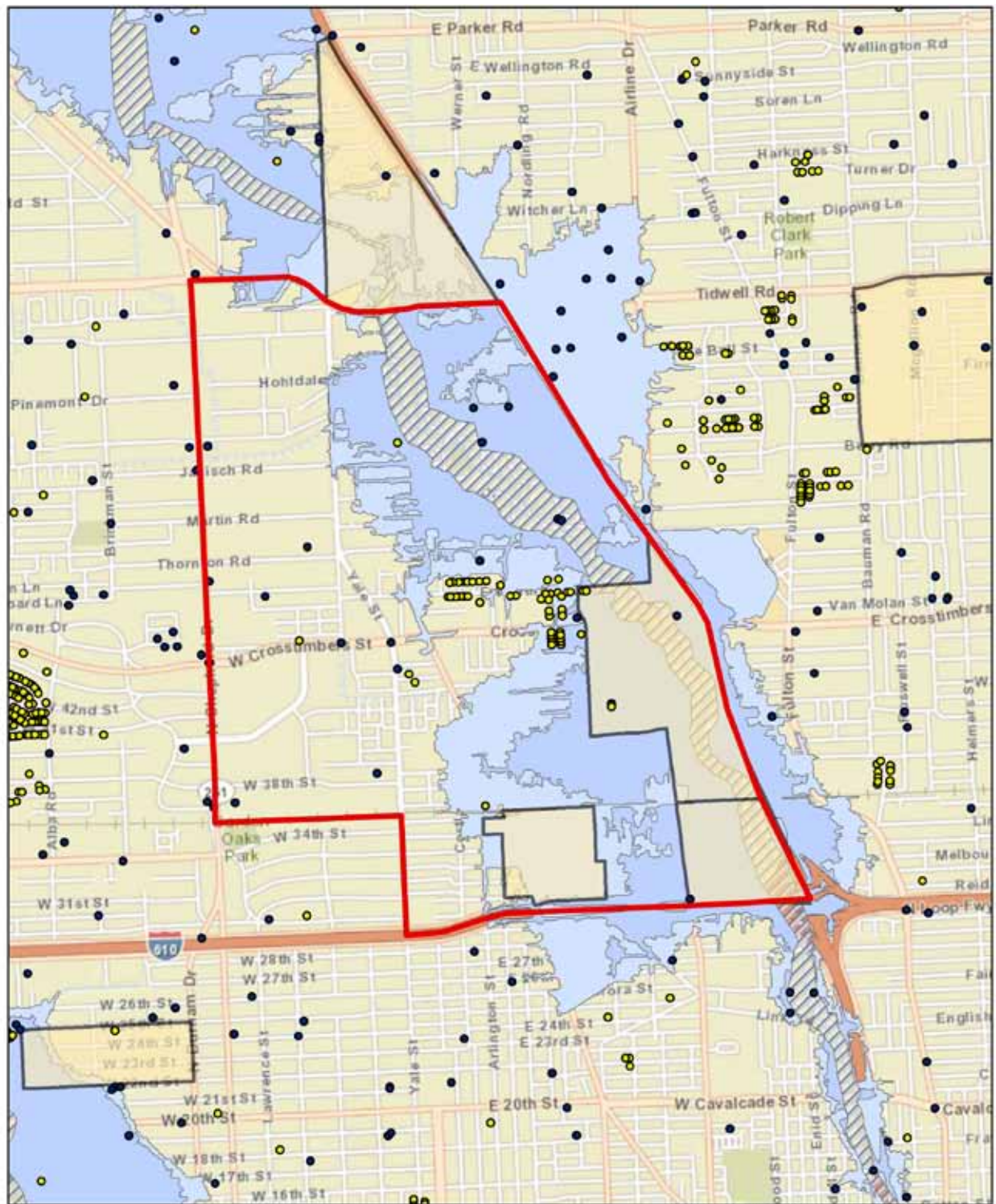


This map is intended for exhibit and supplemental purposes only



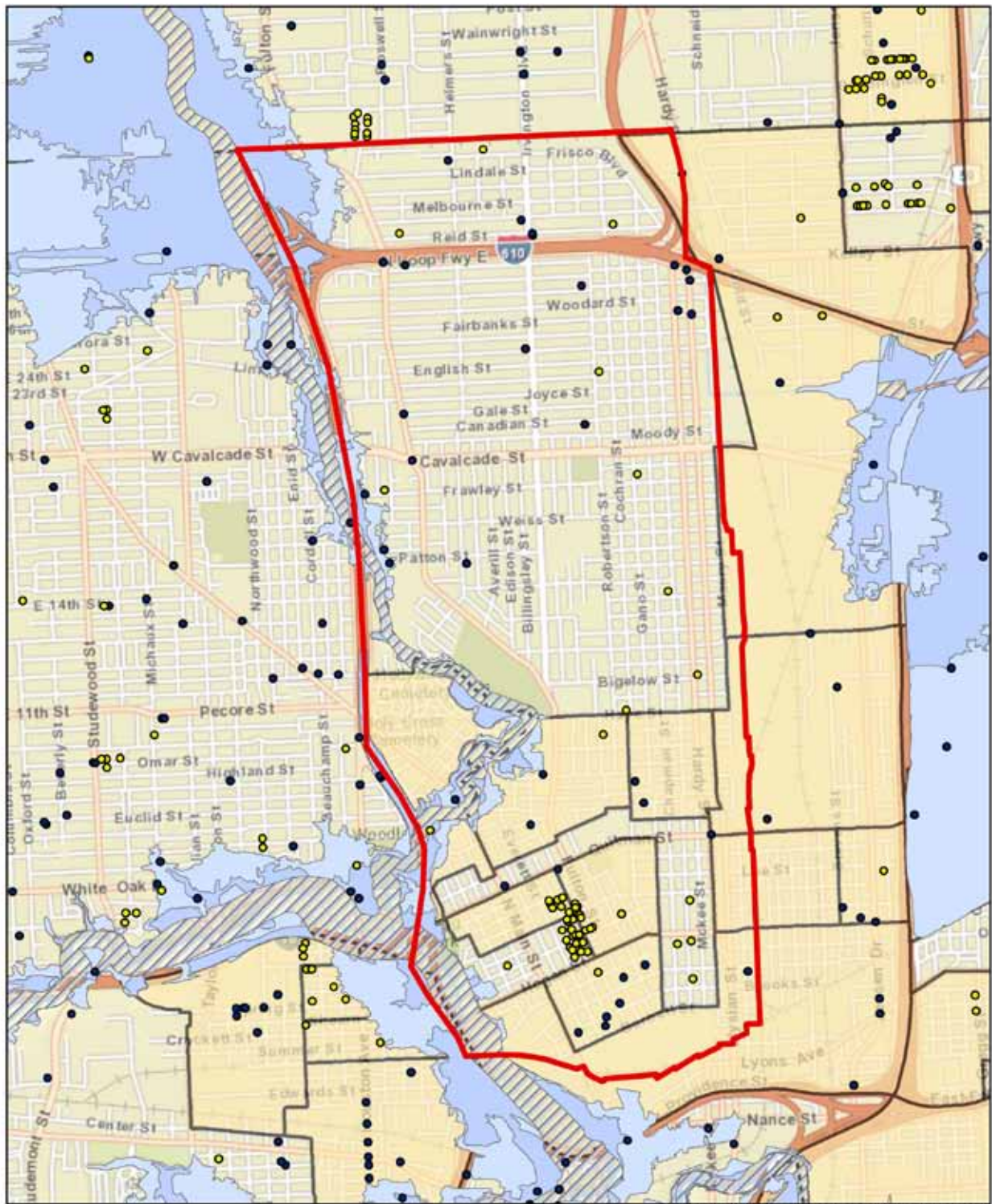
- Observed Flooding from Ike
- 311 Flooding Calls 9/2008 - 12/2012 (3,144)
- 35% Poverty and 65% Minority Overlap
- TSARP Flood Zones
- ▨ Floodway
- 100 Year
- 500 Year

Exhibit D.1
Acres Home
Primary Target Areas



- 35% Poverty and 65% Minority Overlap
- TSARP Flood Zones**
 - Floodway
 - 100 Year
 - 500 Year
- Observed Flooding from 1998 - 2012 (3,144)
- 311 Flooding Calls 9/2008 - 12/2012 (3,144)

Exhibit D.2
Independence Heights
Primary Target Areas

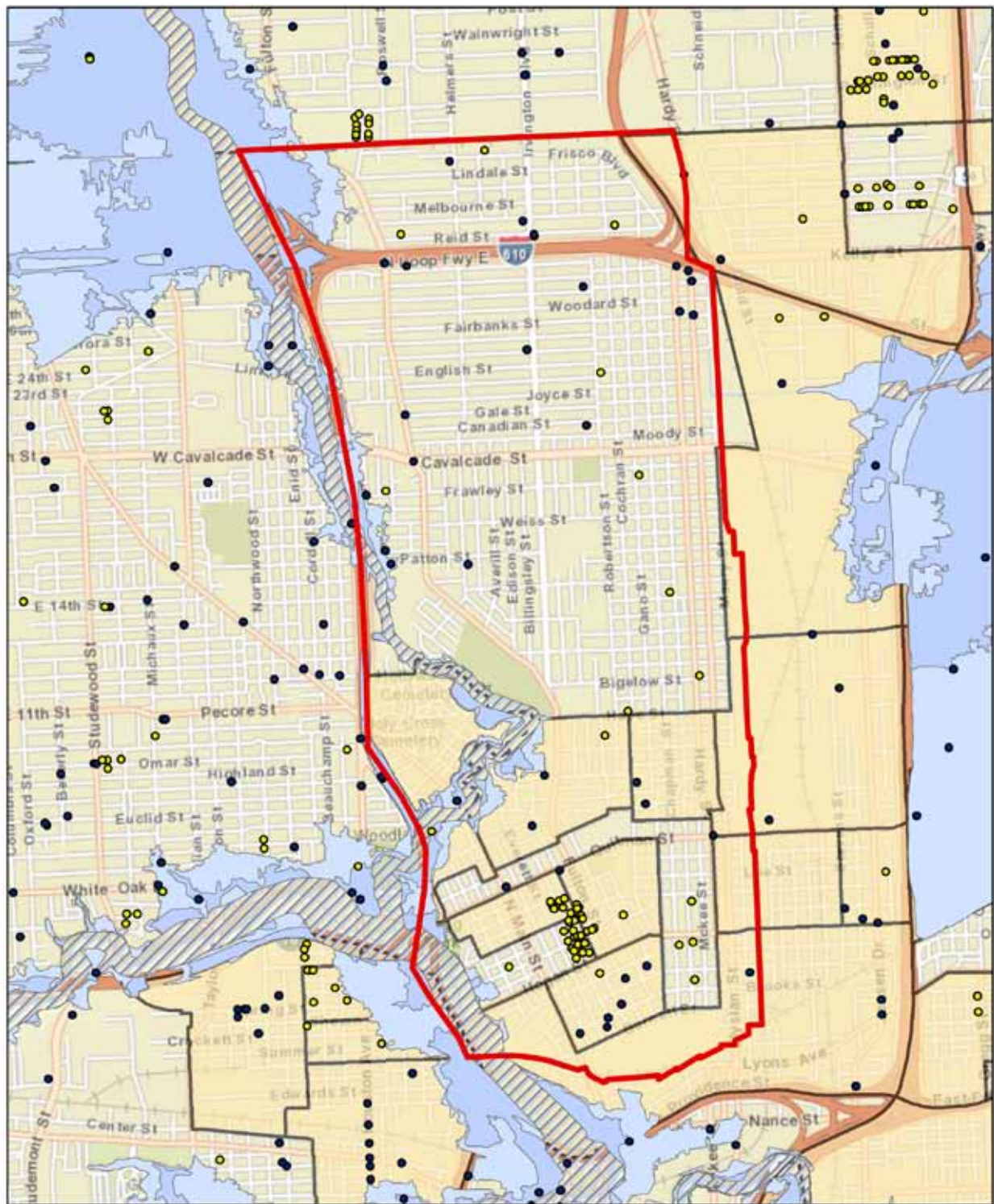


This map is intended for exhibit and supplemental purposes only.



- 35% Poverty and 65% Minority Overlap
- TSARP Flood Zones**
- Floodway
- 100 Year
- 500 Year
- Observed Flooding from Ike
- 311 Flooding Calls 9/2008 - 12/2012 (3,144)

Exhibit D.3
Northside Village
Primary Target Areas

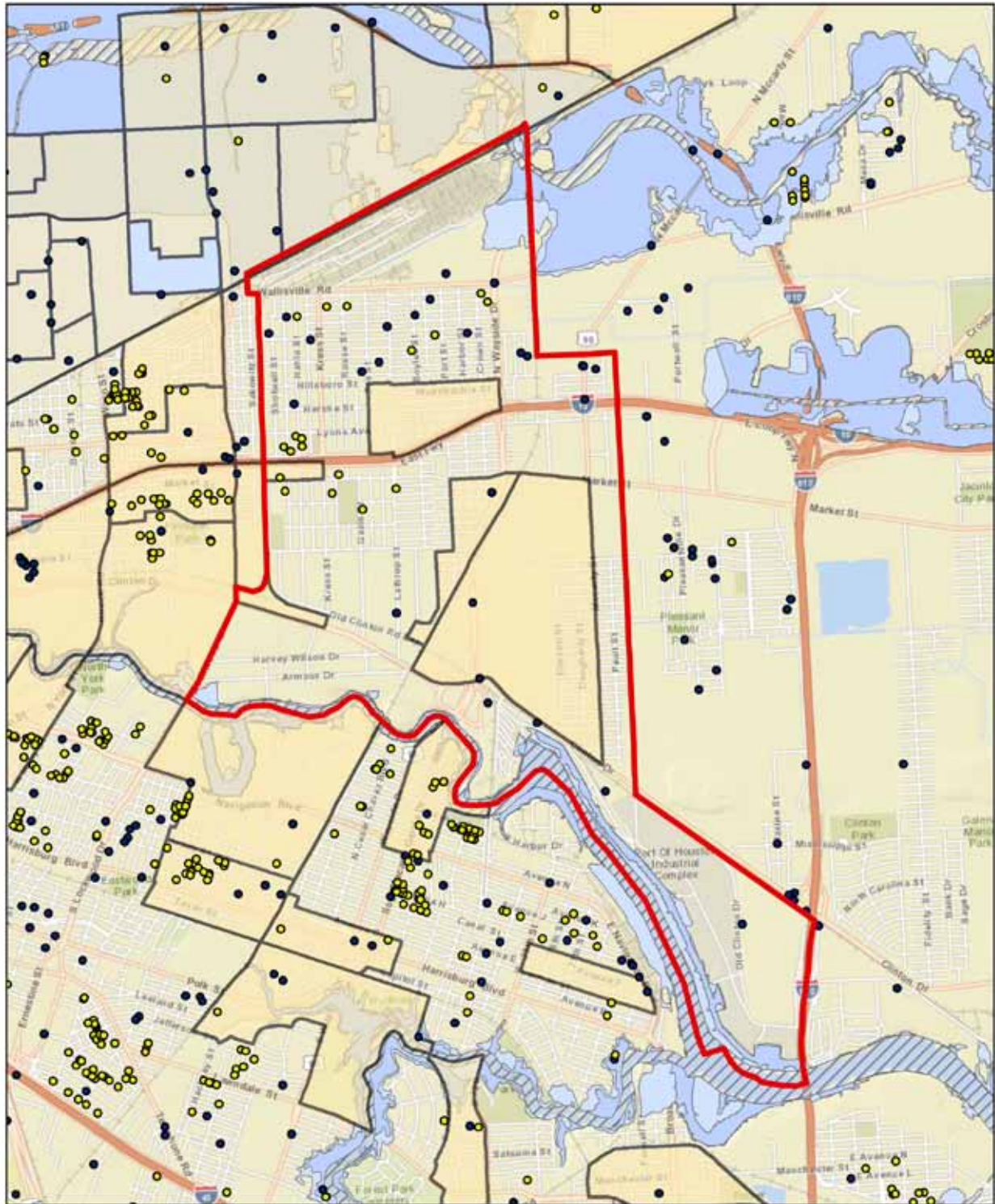


This map is intended for exhibit and supplemental purposes only.



- 35% Poverty and 65% Minority Overlap
- TSARP Flood Zones**
- Floodway
- 100 Year
- 500 Year
- Observed Flooding from Ike
- 311 Flooding Calls 9/2008 - 12/2012 (3,144)

Exhibit D.4 Greater Fifth Ward Primary Target Areas

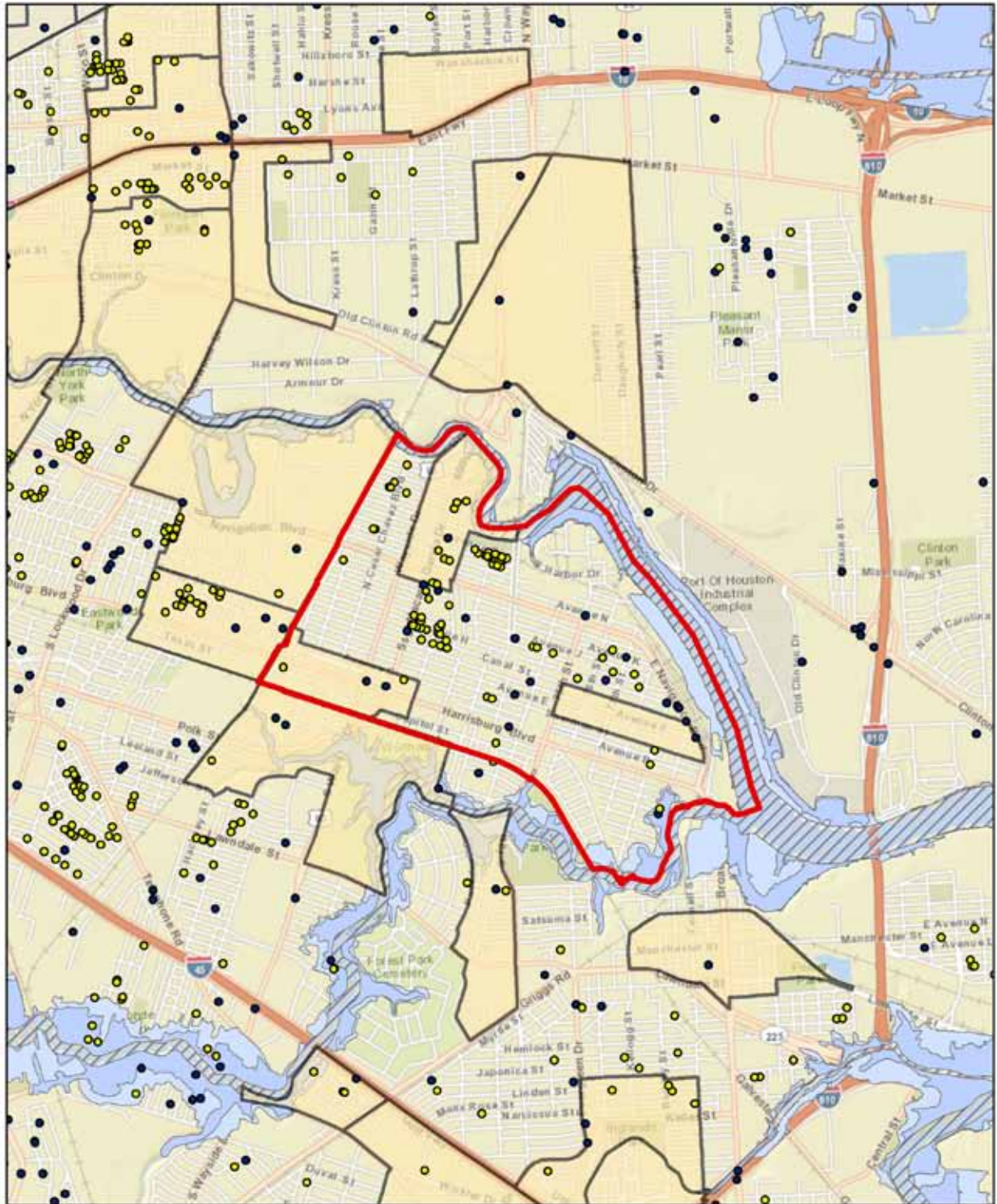


This map is intended for exhibit and supplemental purposes only.



- 35% Poverty and 65% Minority Overlap
- TSARP Flood Zones**
- Floodway
- 100 Year
- 500 Year
- Observed Flooding from Ike
- 311 Flooding Calls 9/2008 - 12/2012 (3,144)

Exhibit D.5 Denver Harbor / Port Houston Primary Target Areas

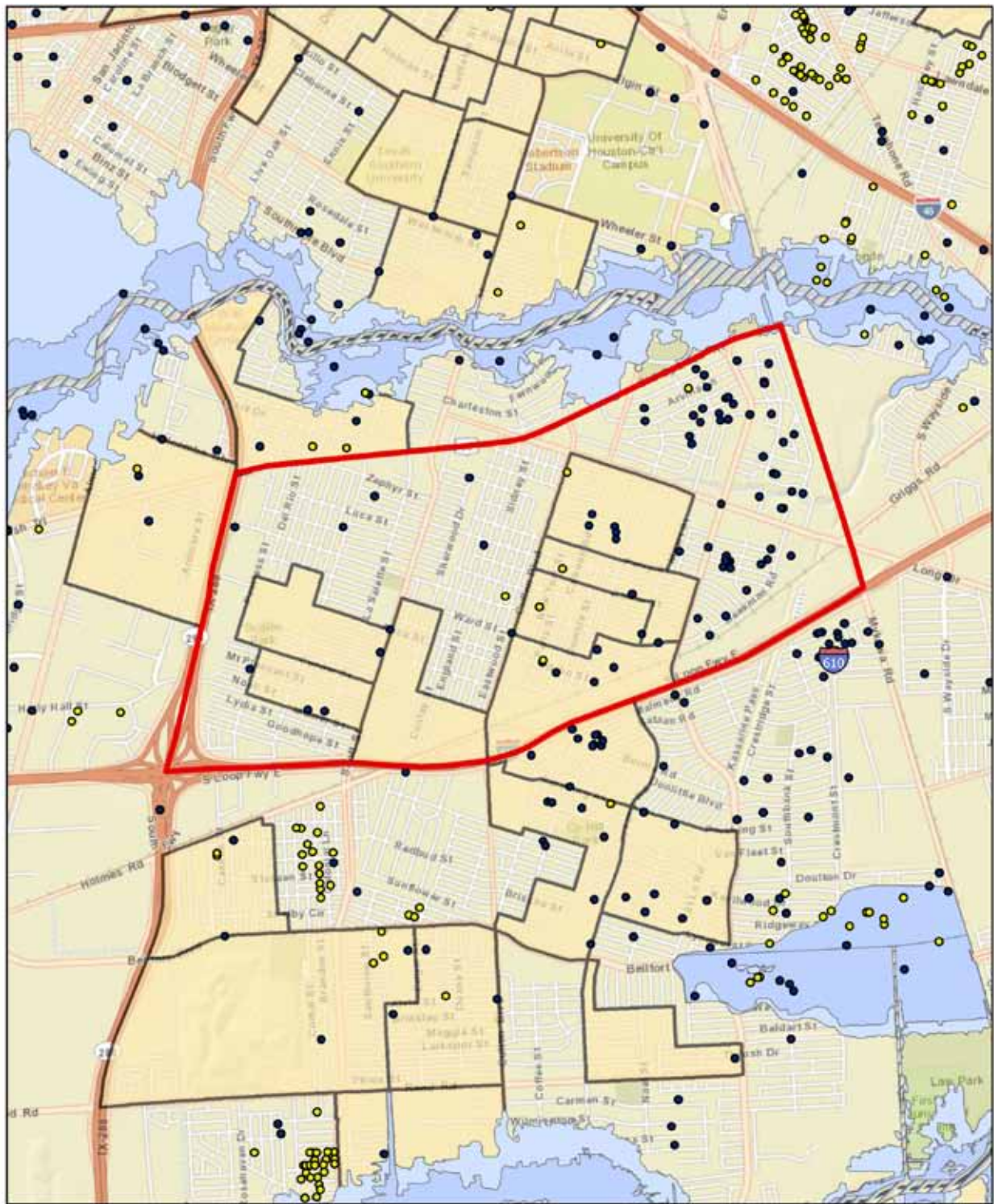


This map is intended for exhibit and supplemental purposes only.



- 35% Poverty and 65% Minority Overlap
- TSARP Flood Zones**
 - Floodway
 - 100 Year
 - 500 Year
 - Observed Flooding from Ike
 - 311 Flooding Calls 9/2008 - 12/2012 (3,144)

Exhibit D.6
Magnolia Park
Primary Target Areas

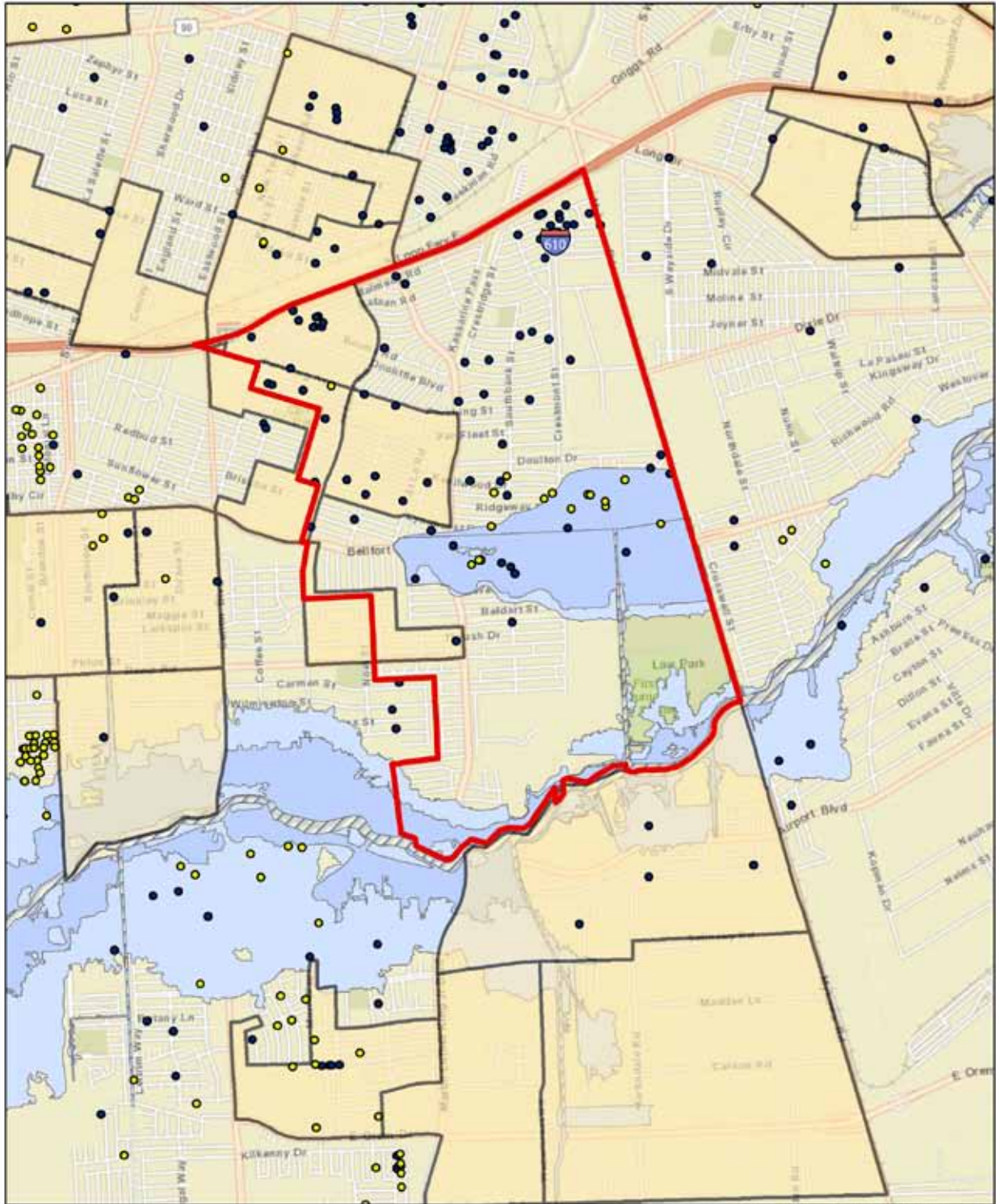


This map is intended for exhibit and supplemental purposes only.



- 35% Poverty and 65% Minority Overlap
- TSARP Flood Zones**
- Floodway
- 100 Year
- 500 Year
- Observed Flooding from Ike
- 311 Flooding Calls 9/2008 - 12/2012 (3,144)

Exhibit D.7
OST / South Union
Primary Target Areas

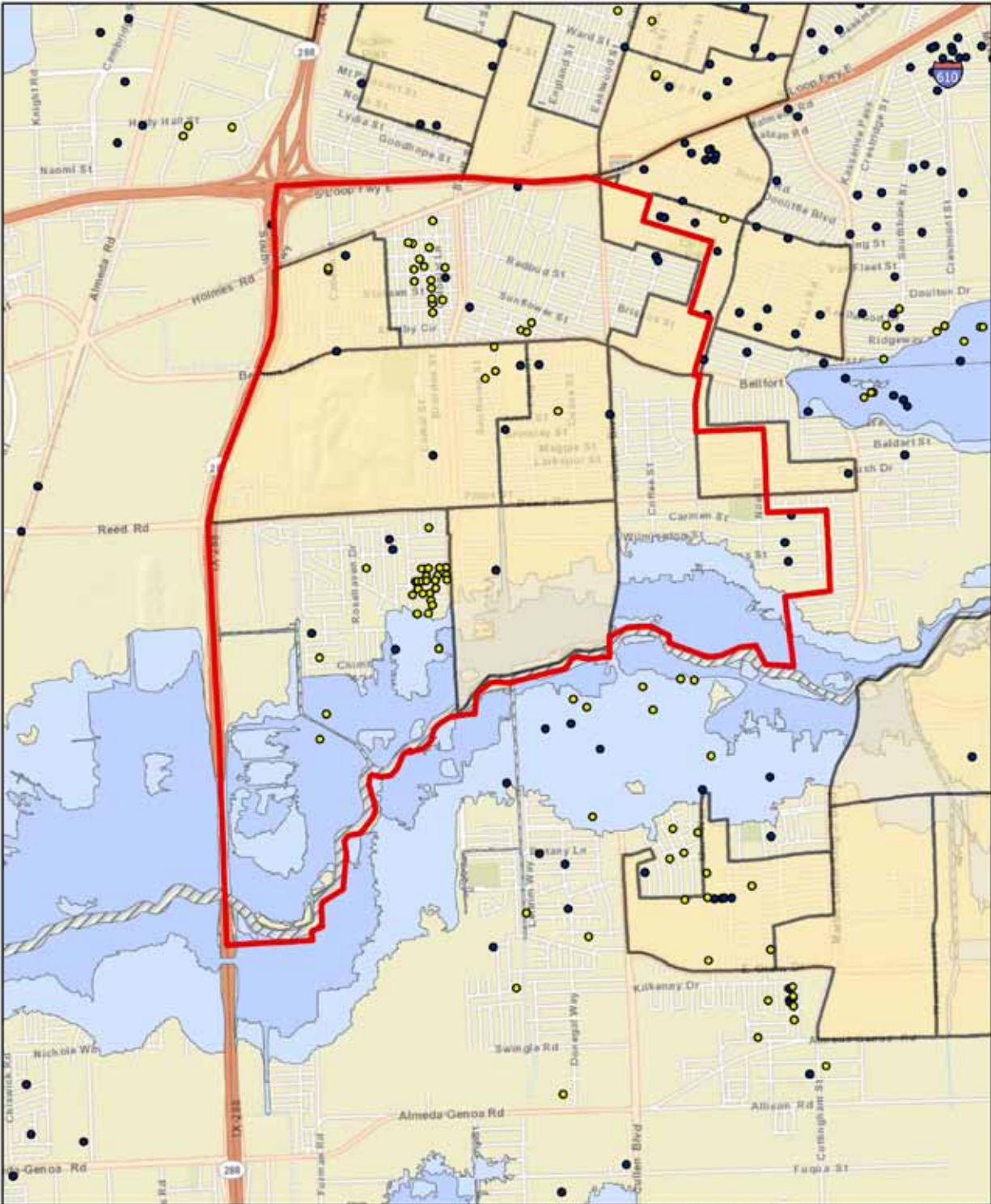


This map is intended for exhibit and supplemental purposes only.



- 35% Poverty and 65% Minority Overlap
- TSARP Flood Zones**
- Floodway
- 100 Year
- 500 Year
- Observed Flooding from Ike
- 311 Flooding Calls 9/2008 - 12/2012 (3,144)

Exhibit D.8 South Park Primary Target Areas



This map is intended for exhibit and supplemental purposes only.



- 35% Poverty and 65% Minority Overlap
- TSARP Flood Zones**
 - Floodway
 - 100 Year
 - 500 Year
- Observed Flooding from Ike
- 311 Flooding Calls 9/2008 - 12/2012 (3,144)

Exhibit D.9 Sunnyside Primary Target Areas

APPENDIX E

Damage Inspection Methodology

DAMAGE INSPECTION METHODOLOGY

Introduction of Inspection Data

Inspection data from the Harris County Housing Authority’s “Hurricane Ike Residential Damage Assessment” – made available to the entities within Harris County, including the City of Houston, has been used to better understand and isolate damage to residential structures. The “Hurricane Ike Residential Damage Assessment” project (sourced in the City of Houston Guide for Hurricane Ike Recovery, the Housing Activities Application Round II, Phase II including Appendices A, B and C) contains records of the physical inspections performed during the assessment. These records include the information gathered at an address level during the assessment process.

Each inspection captured storm damage as it related to:

- Exterior
- Fence
- Foundation
- Landscape
- Roof
- Windows
- Water
- Water Level
- Wind

These observations ultimately resulted in an Overall Damage Level (ODL) assignment.

Sample data from an inspection performed on November 6, 2008.

FIGURE E-1: SAMPLE INSPECTION DATA	
HCAD_NUM	0591570070018
ODL	1
Address	1326 E 36TH ST
Inspector	Miguel Macias
Land Use	Single Family
Improvement Value	\$37,890
Start Date	11/6/2008
Completed Date	11/6/2008
Exterior Damage	0
Fence Damage	0
Foundation Damage	0
Landscaping Damage	0
Roof Damage	1
Window Damage	0
Number of Floors	1
Water Damage	No
Water Level	0
Wind Damage	Yes
Damage Multiplier	0.125
Damage Value	\$4,736.25
ODL Type	Field

Method for the Collection of Inspection Data

Each residential inspection performed followed the National Incident Management System-compliant Texas Division of Emergency Management Emergency Management Plan Annex J (Annex J). These standards allowed the inspections team to place each inspection into one of the 5 Overall Damage Levels (ODL) categories. The ODL categories are defined based on a percent range of damage.

FIGURE 3-1: OVERALL DAMAGE TABLE		
ODL	% Damage	Description
0	0	No Damage
1	0 – 25	Affected
2	26 – 50	Minor
3	51 – 75	Major
4	76 – 100	Destroyed

The inspection groups were trained under the Annex J standards and dispatched in such a manner as to evenly cover Harris County in its entirety. Each inspection was a visual assessment of the structure. There was no entry into the structure. The inspections were captured electronically making each inspection easily accessible during and post assessment.

Inspection Coverage

The total assessment included approximately 800,000 inspections out of nearly 1,000,000 residential structures across the Harris County region within a 3 month period post Ike. The 200,000 uninspected structures were assigned an “Interpolated ODL” value based on the proximity of neighboring inspections.

From the project onset, one of the main goals was to cover the entire County in such a manner that comparative analysis could be performed at any location within the County. Using a Geographical Information System (GIS) and working with Rice University a process was developed to assure an evenly distributed (spatially non-skewed) assessment across the County. Among other benefits, this resulted in the ability to predict at a very high confidence level the ODL that would have occurred to structures that were not physically inspected (the “Interpolated ODL” value).

Data methodology and collection practices can be reviewed in more detail within the Hurricane Ike Residential Damage Assessment report.

As a result of this project, the raw inspection data was made available to City and County offices within the project area. This raw data isolates each inspection by address, property tax ID and owner pre-Ike. This information will be used to help direct appropriate activities in this Needs Assessment and Round II, Phase II Hurricane Ike recovery efforts.

Estimated Damage from Hurricane Ike

The estimate damage was calculated on an inspection by inspection basis. The two variables used at the address level were the “Improvement Value” and the “Damage Multiplier”.

Improvement Value x Damage Multiplier = Estimate Damage

To use the example inspection from on November 6, 2008 shown above

$$\$37,890 \times .125 = \$4,736.25$$

The “Improvement Value” is the value of the structure on each parcel as appraised by the Harris County Appraisal District (HCAD). This value is independent of land value.

The “Damage Multiplier” is a derived factor first based on the ODL value and further defined by the “finer grained damage observations” such as Exterior, Fence, Foundation, Landscape, Roof, Windows, Water, Level and Wind damage. As described before, the ODL has a range of approximately 25%. The Damage calculation could use a variable anywhere in this 25% range. When determining an appropriate “Damage Multiplier” for the ODLs equaling 1 the “finer grained damage observations” are used to place this value within the 25% range.

In the example just shown, the “Damage Multiplier” of .125 was based on the ODL value of 1. ODL value of 1 (affected by the storm) allows a range of 0.01 to 0.25. The “finer grained damage observations” of roof and wind damage placed this home’s “Damage Multiplier” in the mid-range of .125. If the only observations of damage were window or landscaping damage the “Damage Multiplier” might have fell in the likes of 0.02.

Note that only the ODLs equaling 1 were addressed as such. ODLs equaling 2, 3 or 4 were given a “Damage Multiplier” of 0.4, 0.6 and 1 respectively.

Based on the approach and methodology set forth within the “Hurricane Ike Residential Damage Assessment”, The City of Houston (within the Harris County boundary) sustained the following damage value to residential properties.

FIGURE E-2: HOUSTON RESIDENTIAL DAMAGE SUSTAINED	
Single Family Damage	\$3,066,705,437
Multi-family Damage	\$1,573,912,518
Manufactured Housing Damage	\$909,004
Total	\$4,641,526,959

Data Analysis

Utilizing geographic processes, the inspection data allows the City to truly understand the impact of Hurricane Ike at the Census Block Group level. Outside of the extreme value added during the Outreach phases of this project, this inspection data to identify target areas based on the project methodology defined in this Needs Assessment.

APPENDIX F

Housing Goals from the 2010 – 2014 Consolidated Action Plan

STRATEGIC PLAN & SUMMARY OF SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES - City of Houston															TABLE 1C, 2C, 3A				
HUD	Houston - HCDD		Performance Indicators		2010		2011		2012		2013		2014		5-Year Plan Goals				
Specific Objective	Objective	Sources of Funds			Proposed	Actual	%	Proposed	Actual	%	Proposed	Actual	%	Proposed	Actual	%			
DECENT HOUSING - Availability/Accessibility																			
DH-1																			
DH-1.1	Improve supply, quality, and accessibility of affordable rental housing through CHODO support acquisition, and new construction.	HOME	Housing units		250	0	0.0%	250	0	0.0%	250	0	0.0%	250	0	0.0%	1,250		
		MULTI-YEAR GOAL			250	0	0.0%	250	0	0.0%	250	0		250	0		1,250		
DECENT HOUSING - Affordability																			
DH-2	Implement downpayment assistance programs to increase low- and moderate-income persons' access to affordable, decent housing throughout the City of Houston.	HOME	Housing Units		215	0	0.0%	215	0	0.0%	215	0	0.0%	215	0	0.0%	1,075		
		MULTI-YEAR GOAL			215	0	0.0%	215	0	0.0%	215	0		215	0		1,075		
DECENT HOUSING - Sustainability																			
DH-3	Preserve existing housing stock through the Single-family tiered home repair program that addresses emergency conditions that occur without warning, moderate repair, and reconstruction. Target the disabled and elderly.	CDBG	Housing Units (241) & Households (60)		301	0	0.0%	301	0	0.0%	301	0	0.0%	301	0	0.0%	1,505		
		MULTI-YEAR GOAL			301	0	0.0%	301	0	0.0%	301	0	0.0%	301	0		1,505		
SUITABLE LIVING ENVIRONMENT - Availability/Accessibility																			
SL-1																			
SL-1.1	Fund projects and organizations that conduct programs that prevent juvenile delinquency	ESG, CDBG	People		11532	0	0.0%	11532	0	0.0%	11532	0	0.0%	11532	0	0.0%	57,660		
		MULTI-YEAR GOAL			11,532	0	0.0%	11,532	0	0.0%	11,532	0	0.0%	11,532	0		57,660		
SUITABLE LIVING ENVIRONMENT - Affordability																			
SL-2	No objectives or projects impacting this outcome.																0		
		MULTI-YEAR GOAL			0	0		0	0		0	0		0	0		0		
SUITABLE LIVING ENVIRONMENT - Sustainability																			
SL-3	Improve and/or enhance the living environment of low to moderate income neighborhoods and residents by rehabilitating or constructing new community spaces.	CDBG	Public Facilities		15	0	0.0%	15	0	0.0%	12	0	0.0%	12	0		66		
		MULTI-YEAR GOAL			15	0	0.0%	15	0	0.0%	12	0	0.0%	12	0	0.0%	66		
SL-3.2	Improve and/or enhance the living environment of low to moderate income neighborhoods and residents by improving or creating school or community-based parks	CDBG	Parks		9	0	0.0%	9	0	0.0%	9	0	0.0%	9	0	0.0%	45		
		MULTI-YEAR GOAL			9	0	0.0%	9	0	0.0%	9	0	0.0%	9	0	0.0%	45		

STRATEGIC PLAN & SUMMARY OF SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES - City of Houston														TABLE 1C, 2C, 3A						
HUD Specific Objective	Houston - HCDD	Objective	Sources of Funds	Performance Indicators	2010			2011			2012			2013			2014			5-Year Plan Goals
					Proposed	Actual	%	Proposed	Actual	%	Proposed	Actual	%	Proposed	Actual	%	Proposed	Actual	%	
SL-3.3		Increase the safety and improve the quality of life of low to moderate income neighborhoods through dangerous building removal and code enforcement	CDBG	Buildings	480	0	0.0%	480	0	0.0%	480	0	0.0%	480	0	0.0%	480	0	0.0%	2,400
SL-3.4		Increase the health and safety of homes in low to moderate income areas by addressing exposure to lead paint.	CDBG	housing units	420	0	0.0%	480	0	0.0%	480	0	0.0%	420	0	0.0%	420	0	0.0%	2,100
SL-3.5		Prevent homelessness by providing access to financial assistance and shelter. - Rent/Utility	CDBG	people	23,598	0	0.0%	23,598	0	0.0%	23,598	0	0.0%	23,598	0	0.0%	23,598	0	0.0%	117,990
SL-3.5b		Prevent homelessness by providing access to financial assistance and shelter. - Case mgmt	ESG, CDBG	people	25	0	0.0%	25	0	0.0%	25	0	0.0%	25	0	0.0%	25	0	0.0%	125
SL-3.6a		Prevent homelessness by providing access to financial assistance and shelter. - Shelter	ESG, CDBG	people	13,000	0	0.0%	13,000	0	0.0%	13,000	0	0.0%	13,000	0	0.0%	13,000	0	0.0%	65,000
SL-3.6b		Increase the efficiency and effectiveness of organizations serving HIV/AIDS and homeless individuals. - HMIS	CDBG	people	7500	0	0.0%	7500	0	0.0%	7500	0	0.0%	7500	0	0.0%	7500	0	0.0%	37,500
SL-3.6c		Increase the efficiency and effectiveness of organizations serving HIV/AIDS and homeless individuals. - Project Support	CDBG, HOPWA	organizations	12	0	0.0%	12	0	0.0%	12	0	0.0%	12	0	0.0%	12	0	0.0%	60
SL-3.7a		Improve the quality of life for elderly and extremely elderly individuals by providing access to basic necessities like food and transportation. - Meals	CDBG	people	50	0	0.0%	50	0	0.0%	50	0	0.0%	50	0	0.0%	50	0	0.0%	250
SL-3.7b		Improve the quality of life for elderly and extremely elderly individuals by providing access to basic necessities like food and transportation.	CDBG	people	2605	0	0.0%	2605	0	0.0%	2605	0	0.0%	2605	0	0.0%	2605	0	0.0%	13,025
SL-3.8		Improve and/or enhance the living environment of low to moderate income neighborhoods by removing graffiti.	CDBG	sites/buildings	145	0	0.0%	145	0	0.0%	145	0	0.0%	145	0	0.0%	145	0	0.0%	725
SL-3.9		Bridge the technological and educational divide in low income areas by increasing access to literacy and computer technology. - Mobile library	CDBG	people	10500	0	0.0%	10500	0	0.0%	10500	0	0.0%	10500	0	0.0%	10500	0	0.0%	52,500

HCDD Specific Objectives

CPMP

STRATEGIC PLAN & SUMMARY OF SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES - City of Houston																	TABLE 1C, 2C, 3A				
HUD	Houston - HCDD		2010			2011			2012			2013			2014			5-Year Plan Goals			
Specific Objective	Objective	Sources of Funds	Performance Indicators	Proposed	Actual	%	Proposed	Actual	%	Proposed	Actual	%	Proposed	Actual	%	Proposed	Actual	%			
SL-3.10a	Increase access to affordable health care for extremely low to low income individuals. - TB	CDBG	people	500	0	0.0%	500	0	0.0%	500	0	0.0%	500	0	0.0%	500	0	0.0%	2,500		
		MULTI-YEAR GOAL			500	0	0.0%	500	0	0.0%	500	0	0.0%	500	0	0.0%	500	0	0.0%	2,500	
SL-3.10b	Increase access to affordable health care for extremely low to low income individuals. - clinics	CDBG	organization	5800	0	0.0%	5800	0	0.0%	5800	0	0.0%	5800	0	0.0%	5800	0	0.0%	29,000		
		MULTI-YEAR GOAL			5,800	0	0.0%	5,800	0	0.0%	5,800	0	0.0%	5,800	0	0.0%	5,800	0	0.0%	29,000	
SL-3.10c	Increase access to affordable health care for extremely low to low income individuals. - care/services	CDBG, ESG	people	4000	0	0.0%	4000	0	0.0%	4000	0	0.0%	4000	0	0.0%	4000	0	0.0%	20,000		
		MULTI-YEAR GOAL			4,000	0	0.0%	4,000	0	0.0%	4,000	0	0.0%	4,000	0	0.0%	4,000	0	0.0%	20,000	
SL-3.11	Increase extremely low to moderate income individuals' knowledge of and accessibility to public services. (Health Reentry Services)	CDBG	People	15,000	0	0.0%	15,000	0	0.0%	15,000	0	0.0%	15,000	0	0.0%	15,000	0	0.0%	75,000		
		MULTI-YEAR GOAL			15,000	0	0.0%	15,000	0	0.0%	15,000	0	0.0%	15,000	0	0.0%	15,000	0	0.0%	75,000	
SL-3.12	Increase the quality of life for individuals living with or affected by HIV/AIDS. (rental assistance)	CDBG, HOPWA	People	6840	0	0.0%	6840	0	0.0%	6840	0	0.0%	6840	0	0.0%	6840	0	0.0%	34,200		
		MULTI-YEAR GOAL			6,840	0	0.0%	6,840	0	0.0%	6,840	0	0.0%	6,840	0	0.0%	6,840	0	0.0%	34,200	
SL-3.13	Make child care more affordable for working low to moderate income families.	CDBG, HOPWA	People	300	0	0.0%	300	0	0.0%	300	0	0.0%	300	0	0.0%	300	0	0.0%	1,500		
		MULTI-YEAR GOAL			300	0	0.0%	300	0	0.0%	300	0	0.0%	300	0	0.0%	300	0	0.0%	1,500	
SL-3.14	Increase the quality of life for individuals living with or affected by HIV/AIDS. (referral and education)	CDBG	People	750	0	0.0%	750	0	0.0%	750	0	0.0%	750	0	0.0%	750	0	0.0%	3,750		
		MULTI-YEAR GOAL			750	0	0.0%	750	0	0.0%	750	0	0.0%	750	0	0.0%	750	0	0.0%	3,750	
SL-3.15	Create a more suitable living environment and increase access to services for the homeless	CDBG	People	3290	0	0.0%	3290	0	0.0%	3290	0	0.0%	3290	0	0.0%	3290	0	0.0%	16,450		
		MULTI-YEAR GOAL			3,290	0	0.0%	3,290	0	0.0%	3,290	0	0.0%	3,290	0	0.0%	3,290	0	0.0%	16,450	
EO-1	Availability/Accessibility of ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY																				
	Provide access to job training and enrichment activities for developmentally disabled adults.	CDBG	People	333	0		333	0		333	0		333	0		333	0		1,665		
		MULTI-YEAR GOAL			333	0	0.0%	333	0	0.0%	333	0	0.0%	333	0	0.0%	333	0	0.0%	1,665	
EO-2	Affordability of ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY																				
	Increase access to business ownership for low to moderate income residents. (loans)	CDBG	Businesses	200	0	0.0%	200	0	0.0%	200	0	0.0%	200	0	0.0%	200	0	0.0%	1,000		
		MULTI-YEAR GOAL			200	0	0.0%	200	0	0.0%	200	0	0.0%	200	0	0.0%	200	0	0.0%	1,000	
EO-3	Sustainability of ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY																				
	Increase access to business ownership for low to moderate income residents. (tech assistance)	CDBG	Businesses	100	0	0.0%	100	0	0.0%	100	0	0.0%	100	0	0.0%	100	0	0.0%	500		
		MULTI-YEAR GOAL			100	0	0.0%	100	0	0.0%	100	0	0.0%	100	0	0.0%	100	0	0.0%	500	
TOTAL				103,530	0	0.0%	103,530	0	0.0%	103,527	0	0.0%	103,527	0	0.0%	103,527	0	0.0%			

HCDD Specific Objectives

CPMP

